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INTERGROUP RELATIONS

UD 004 528

FOREWORD

In recent years there has been a steadily increasing demand for research on the problems of intergroup relations and, particularly, on the process of desegregation. Despite the fact that foundation support for such studies has been considerably less than gratifying, innumerable behavioral scientists have turned their attention to the subject. Since the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955 the sheer volume of research on intergroup relations appears to have been doubling each year. Today almost every sociological, psychological and educational journal contains articles dealing with "race relations."

Indeed, many of the studies have been reported in professional journals; so many, in fact, that it is impossible for the student of intergroup relations to keep abreast of research activities without some periodic summarizing of significant work. Several notable digests have been published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in an attempt to serve this purpose. Recent volumes include: Melvin M. Tumin's *Segregation and Desegregation* (1957), Edward A. Suchman, John P. Dean, and Robin M. Williams' *Desegregation: Some Propositions and Research Suggestions* (1958), Tumin's supplement to the 1957 report (1960) and his *Inventory and Appraisal of Research on American Anti-Semitism* (1961). While these reports (and others like them) give a detailed summary of what is being published in the intergroup relations fields, the fact remains that a good deal of important research never gets reported in the literature or, that once submitted for publication, the studies do not appear for many months or even years after having been completed.

In 1958 the Committee on Desegregation and Integration of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI) and the Committee on Intergroup Relations of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) embarked on an experimental project to make yet unpublished studies available to the members of the two organizations. Chairmen Daniel M. Wilner of SPSSI and Melvin M. Tumin of SSSP, and their respective committees, recommended the collecting of data by means of an annual census of research. The results of such surveys were to be published in the mimeographed *Joint Newsletter on Desegregation* which, at the time, was used primarily to keep the members of the two committees informed of activities in the field.

The Anti-Defamation League generously offered to lend financial support to this new venture and assumed responsibility for mailing questionnaires to all members. In 1959 the new editor of the *Joint Newsletter on Desegregation* told its readers of the measures being taken to facilitate better communication between sociologists and psychologists working on studies of prejudice, discrimination, and minority group relations. That same year the first in a series of annual questionnaires was mailed. The 1960 *Newsletter*, a six page printed document, was devoted to describing the responses to letters mailed to 1,300 behavioral scientists.

Encouraged by the willing support of the correspondents, the mailing list for the 1960 census was increased to 4,500 and included all members of the SPSSI, all members of the SSSP, and the presidents of all teacher education colleges and universities in the nation (with instructions to pass the form along to the appropriate faculty member), as well as the ADL college and university mailing list. Respondents were asked to report the nature of any relevant research in which they or their institutions were currently engaged. They were asked whether they, personally, were involved in action work in the field of intergroup relations and if they were teaching courses in college, in high school, or in the community in this area. Finally, they were asked to indicate particular aspects of intergroup relations which they felt were in need of further exploration and research. One out of eight persons who received a questionnaire responded and 197 persons wrote of research in which they or their colleagues were engaged or had recently finished. Abstracts of many of these projects, together with the names and addresses of the chief investigators, comprised the major part of the 1961 *Newsletter*.

The 1961 questionnaire closely paralleled that of the preceding year and the 30-page report, published in January of 1962—and now titled the *Research Bulletin on Intergroup Relations*—included abstracts of over 100 studies and several hundred recommendations submitted in response to the survey.

In April of 1962 questionnaires were again mailed. This time some members of the Society for Applied Anthropology, members of intergroup relations commissions and similar agencies, and numerous social workers were added to the mailing list. By August

over 400 correspondents had replied to the appeal for information about their studies and activities. A follow-up appeal in August, 1962, added several hundred more reports to the file. This issue reports on the findings of the 1962 Census of Research in Intergroup Relations.

The fact that each year new groups have been added has greatly enhanced the value of the annual report. No longer confined simply to the academic community, research reports now come from intergroup relations organizations, church groups, business associations, citizens' committees and professional market research agencies. This is particularly evident in this latest issue of the *Research Bulletin.*

The publication of the 1963 *Bulletin* marks the fifth year of the "clearing house" experiment. Through the willing supoprt of those on the everlengthening mailing list, we have exceeded our wildest hopes for the idea which grew out of a rather informal meeting at the Faculty Club of Johns Hopkins University one winter day in 1958.

With the publication of this issue, the time has come to turn the red pencils over to others. The pressing requirements of other commitments has brought to an end this Editor's tenure in office. Beginning with the 1963 census, editorial chores will be handled by Dr. Leon Sinder, chairman, department of sociology, Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York.

A final and personal note: I wish to express my deepest appreciation for the help and encouragement of the officers and members of the two societies who sponsor this project; to thank Mr. Oscar Cohen and Dr. Morton J. Sobel and the Anti-Defamation League for the financial support and the clerical and secretarial assistance they have provided; and to extend my thanks to the correspondents who have so diligently carried out their part in reporting their research activities. Lastly, a special word of gratitude to Mrs. Peter d'A. Jones, my editorial assistant, who has become the most indispensable part of the whole operation.

Northampton, Massachusetts
January, 1963

PETER I. ROSE, *Editor*

RESEARCH BULLETIN ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Committee on Desegregation and Integration
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
Division 9 of the American Psychological Association
Committee on Intergroup Relations
Society for the Study of Social Problems
Affiliated with the American Sociological Association

In Cooperation with the
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Edited by Peter I. Rose, Smith College
with the editorial assistance of Beau Fly Jones

THE FORMAT OF THIS ISSUE

Contrary to the previous policy of grouping reported research under one of three major headings—Completed, Ongoing, Contemplated—we are abiding by the decisions of our readers and placing all materials under the topical heading that seems most appropriate. Abstracts are grouped under the following general headings:

	PAGE
The Dynamics of Prejudice	5
Racial and Ethnic Minorities	12
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Cross-Cultural Studies	19
or one of the following more specific headings:	
Crime	21
Education	22
Employment	27
Housing and Changing Neighborhoods	28
Intermarriage	36
Legislation and Civil Rights	37
Religion and Religious Factors	40
Social Movements	43

Each topical category concludes with a listing of additional studies on which we have received insufficient data.

We are following the established practice of presenting material in the investigator's own words whenever possible and editing lengthy reports. In every instance, the name and address of the researcher(s) is offered and readers are encouraged to contact the person directly for elaboration and clarification and for completed reports when available.

THE DYNAMICS OF PREJUDICE

"The Assessment of Prejudicial Attitudes," Stephen R. Deane, Department of Psychology, Simmons College, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

The correspondent reports that he and Dr. Bernard Kramer have made a series of slides of mixed groups in a variety of situations. Their principal hypothesis is that a "T.A.T.-type" instrument can be constructed to measure attitudes of prejudice or its opposite. They believe that experimental analysis of picture stories or titles can reveal much more concerning such attitudes than any questionnaire methods yet attempted.

Having just completed the set of 2 x 2 slides which show Negroes and whites in a variety of social situations, they plan to use these as a group test and later construct card pictures for individual administration. Professor Deane reports that the project started when a clergyman asked one of the investigators if psychologists could possibly help him to determine whether or not a series of sermons that he had given on brotherhood produced any effect on the members of his congregation.

"Authoritarianism, Anti-Negro Prejudice, and Social Conformity," Bernard Rosen, Department of Psychiatry, Downstate State Medical Center, 450 Clairborn Avenue, Brooklyn 3, New York.

This proposed study will attempt to explore the relationships between authoritarianism, anti-Negro prejudice, and social conformity in the South. It will also attempt to determine the relationship between these variables and the effect that attitude of local and federal authorities will have upon their acceptance of attempts at integration. Specifically, Rosen will test the hypotheses that in the South a majority of people, although highly prejudiced, are not authoritarian, and in actuality are conforming to social conditions. Therefore, when the social norm is changed (when local authorities support efforts at integration) the majority of people in the South will conform to the changing social norms. However, in those cases where local authorities attempt to hinder any attempt at integration the social conformists will also actively oppose it (e.g., New Orleans and Little Rock).

By the use of questionnaires, the investigator will attempt to study a sample of 750 to 1,000 subjects drawn from various localities in the South. He will also focus attention on certain socio-economic variables and their effect on attitudes outlined above.

"Cognitive Functioning and Prejudice: A Nine Year Follow-Up Study," Bernard Kutner, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx 51, New York.

Professor Kutner posed the following three hypotheses: (1) ethnic prejudice is related to poor functioning in abstract reasoning, concept formation, and deductive logic; (2) superior ability in the above-mentioned functions is associated with relatively low ethnic prejudice; (3) where changes in ethnic prejudice occur over time, they will be accompanied by corresponding changes in cognitive functioning.

Thirty-three of 60 subjects, studied nine years previously at the age of seven, were restudied. The instruments included: a modified E-Scale, an objective sorting test, the abstract reasoning tests of the DAT, and three parts of the Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal.

The findings of the study indicated that, in general, cognitive ability and ethnic prejudice are again found to be negatively correlated. Two groups—"shifters" and "non-shifters"—in ethnic prejudice are identified. "Non-shifters" tended to remain either high or low in ethnic prejudice in the nine-year interval.

"A Comparison of Race Awareness of Northern and Southern Children," J. Kenneth Morland, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia.

This research is an extension of that carried out in the segregated community of Lynchburg over the past six years with 500 children. Children in integrated schools in Boston are now being interviewed to see if there are variations by region, by race, and by age. Thus far 200 children have been matched by race and age for the two communities.

Preliminary analysis indicates that there are significant differences in the ways Northern and Southern children responded to picture tests. Northern Negro subjects recognize differences earlier than Northern white subjects while Southern white sub-

jects recognize differences earlier than Southern Negro subjects. In the Northern sample racial self-identification appears to be closely associated with age only, while in the Southern sample the race of the subject is the most significant factor. Northern Negro subjects appear to be able to accept themselves as Negroes more readily than Southern Negro subjects do.

"The Development of Attitudinal Consistency in Adolescence," W. Cody Wilson, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

The purpose of the research is to investigate the idea of G. W. Allport that adolescence is the period of integrating and organizing ethnic attitudes to form coherent units within the adult personality. Several related hypotheses about the development of ethnic attitudes in adolescence are derived from the theory of attitude development based on three variables: (1) the availability of heterogeneous information, (2) motivation to accept information differentially from a variety of sources, and (3) the abstract cognitive ability to integrate contradictory and conflicting information.

The hypotheses are: (1) the consistency of ethnic attitudes is a function of the individual's level of abstract cognitive ability; (2) consistency is further a function of the interaction between level of abstract cognitive ability and the degree of extra-parental orientation of an adolescent; and (3) specific sequences in the development of consistency of ethnic attitudes are associated with specific patterns of socio-psychological development in adolescence as measured by an index based on the level of abstract cognitive ability and the degree of extra-parental orientation.

The results of a cross sectional study of 539 boys ages 13 to 18 from a single community, using five scales measuring ethnic attitudes, confirmed all the hypotheses.

Editor's Note: Professor Wilson reports that the research has been completed and will be published in the *Psychological Journal* in 1963.

"The Development of Ethnic Attitudes in Adolescence," W. Cody Wilson, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

Three processes involved in the development of ethnic attitudes in adolescence are inferred from existing empirical literature. Several hypotheses have been derived from them: (1) the level of ethnic attitudes becomes stable in adolescence, (2) the variance of ethnic attitudes decreases with age in adolescence; and (3) attitudes become increasingly consistent in adolescence. A cross-sectional study of 821 secondary school boys from a single community has been studied by Professor Wilson using five attitude scales. According to his response to our questionnaire, the scales partially support each of the hypotheses.

No further information is given.

"The Dynamics of Racial Discrimination," Robert L. Hamblin, Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis 30, Missouri.

The data in this study were obtained from two quota samples which were representative of the white adult population of the St. Louis metropolitan area. Nine hypotheses were tested, each involving the tendency to discriminate against Negroes as the dependent variable. The independent variables are as follows: authoritarianism, anomia, vertical mobility, perceived non-conformity, equal status contact, past competition with Negroes, fear of equal-status competition with Negroes, family pressures to discriminate against Negroes, and friends' pressures to discriminate against Negroes. Each of these variables was measured by a scale which was "factor analyzed" as an index of the factors calculated.

In a multiple-regression-correlation analysis, only three of the indicated variables were significantly related to the tendency to discriminate. With regard to fear of equal-status competition with Negroes, family pressures, and friends' pressures to discriminate against Negroes, the multiple-correlation was .81. In addition, the following interactions were isolated: (1) as sympathetic stereotyping increased, individual tendency to conform to family pressures to discriminate decreased in a way that decreased the individual net tendency to discriminate; (2) as the amount of frustration experienced in past competition with Negroes increased, the individual tendency to conform to family pressures decreased in such a way as to increase the individual's net tendency to discriminate: and (3) as authoritarianism decreased, the individual tendency to conform to friends' pressures to discriminate decreased in a way that resulted in a net decrease in the individual's tendency to discriminate.

"The Effects of the Southern Caste System on Southern White Attitudes," Bertram P. Karon, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Using a Gallup sample, the Tompkin-Horn Picture Arrangement Test, and a research design similar to that reported by Karon in the book, *The Negro Personality* (New York: Springer, 1958), a study

was conducted on the effects of the Southern caste system on the attitudes of respondents. A sub-sample of Northern whites was compared with a random sub-sample of border Southern whites and of Deep South whites on all dimensions of the Tompkins-Horn Picture Arrangement Test. The findings were cross-validated. Not only chance, but also the effects of the background variables of age, sex, education, I.Q., rural-urban residence, the degree of industrialization, and population density of the general area were taken into account.

Differences, consequently, are assumed to be the result of the caste system. Border South findings were not clear cut. Deep South whites tend to be more frequently disturbed in the areas of work and are more frequently authoritarian, submissive, and compulsively negativistic according to Karon's findings.

"Fact and Factitiousness in Prejudice Research," Howard J. Ehrlich, Mental Health Study Center, 1000 Lebanon Street, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Although the purpose of this research is to determine the extent that accepted questionnaire types employed in the study of prejudice have generated a set of biased and invalid findings, the results are not limited to the area of prejudice but have more general implications for all social research using similar instruments. The first part of the project, already complete, involved testing the Katz and Braly procedure, used since 1933 in the study of racial, national, and ethnic group stereotypes. One hundred and seventy randomly sampled college students were divided into two groups. Half were given the Katz and Braly instrument, which consists of a list of 84 "traits" or adjectives with instructions that these traits be assigned, where the respondent thinks appropriate, to any or all of a specified listing of minority groups; the other half were given an "open-end" version without a trait list. It was found, among other things, that the two forms of the instrument elicited relatively exclusive stereotypic depictions of the target groups.

Part II of the study, still in process, was more directly concerned with question form and the effect of qualification on the distribution of responses—the potential bias of "forced choice" questions. Stereotyped items pertaining to Negroes, Jews, policemen, and Srole's Anomie Scale were selected for inclusion in two forms of a questionnaire. One hundred and seventy students were given a 29-item questionnaire with a six-point answer format ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree." An equal number were given the same questionnaire with one difference: respondents were offered the opportunity to answer items in terms of "have no opinion" and "can't decide." If the respondent checked the undecided categories, he was further instructed to qualify his answer by explaining why he was undecided. A comparative analysis of the responses is currently being undertaken.

"A Factorial Study of Attitudes toward Jews and Certain Correlates," L. Paul Metzer, Department of Sociology, Portland State College, Portland, Oregon.

This study was designed to investigate the unidimensionality of attitudes toward a particular minority group, and involved a factor analysis of opinion-attitude responses of 650 Wisconsin college students. In his introduction to the study, Professor Metzer writes: "Most research has treated differences in such attitudes in terms of a distribution of values along a single continuum of 'favorableness' and 'unfavorableness' or else has not used techniques capable of adequately testing the assumption. It is believed that a more discriminating technique of measurement might be a step in clarifying some of the confusion of current research on intergroup attitudes. A rationale for attempting a 'multiple dimensional' approach to this area has been well stated by Bernard M. Kramer in his article, 'Dimensions of Prejudice,' *Journal of Psychology*, 1949."

To this end a factor analysis of responses to a wide range of opinion-attitude statements about Jews are being conducted with high speed computers. If independent dimensions in attitudes toward Jews can be discovered through such analysis, they will be scored and considered separately in further analysis of the relationships between anti-Semitic attitudes and certain socio-economic background factors, personality factors, and value-orientations. The measures of these factors include a short form of the F-Scale, Srole's Anomie Scale, Kaufman's Status Concern Scale, Morse's National Involvement Scale, and Borgatta's Religiosity Scale. "The joint analysis of these variables in their influence on attitudes toward Jews is of interest in itself as well as being a means of exploring the empirical fruitfulness of multi-measurement and explaining intergroup attitudes."

Analysis, according to Professor Metzer, is near completion and a report should be available in the near future.

"Group Structure and Resistance to Desegregation in the Deep South," Warren Breed, Department of Sociology, Newcomb College, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The central thesis of this paper is that the Deep South (South Carolina to Louisiana) is the least pluralistic region in the country; that it harbors less "public opinion process" in terms of contro-

versial public discussion; and that these characteristics inhibit change toward integration. By approaching the problem in this way the question shifts from *causation* of prejudice to *persistence* of the problem.

Analysis of a variety of sources, mostly studies conducted with different purposes in mind, provided much evidence in support of the general thesis. First, statistics from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other sources reveal that there is less organizational activity in the Deep South than in other regions in the country. Second, the four types of groups most crucial to controversial political activity are absent or weak in the Deep South; factionalism, practically impotent labor unions, the virtual nonexistence of diverse and powerful ethnic, religious, and possibly other types of group limit tremendously the means to challenge dominant political views. Third, by comparing the degree and kind of political participation in paired Northern and Southern communities, it was found that political behavior in the South is much less pluralistic than that of the North. Fourth, Southern institutions—the family, religion, economic life, and politics—are built around the structural principle of segregation. And finally, opposition groups—the few that exist—rarely express their views and are strongly sanctioned when they do.

This paper appeared in *Social Problems*, 1962, 10:84-94.

"The Influence of the Peer Group on Children's Attitudes Towards Color Differences," Sidney M. Peck, Department of Sociology, Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin.

This study, still in progress, is in the tradition of research uniting the areas of small group analysis and intergroup relations. The writings of Kurt Lewin, on the one hand, and Bruno Lasker, on the other, constitute the base of empirical effort upon which the study is built. The project deals with the attitudes of white children towards Negro children. Specifically, to what extent does peer group pressure influence the attitudes of white six- and eight-year-old children toward Negroes?

Professor Peck attempts to delineate the character of prejudice among primary grade children in response to color differences among children of similar age. The main hypothesis is that the informal peer group wields considerable influence in maintaining, reinforcing, overcoming, and transforming privately held color-linked responses. The informants for this pilot research are six- and eight-year-old white children in primary grades. All the interviews take the form of games described as: (1) "Let's Pretend" —a series of four projective questions related to ego-identification and color imagery; (2) "Turnover"—rank-order color preference and racial identification, through picture stimuli; and (3) "Butterflies"—socio-metric decisions (private and public) on color acceptance and rejection through picture stimuli.

The objectives of this study are to provide meaningful data on the extent of color prejudice among children in the primary grades, the nature of peer group influence on attitudes toward color differences, and the consequences of the above for educational tasks in primary and lower elementary setting.

"Negro-American Personality," Thomas F. Pettigrew, Department of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

A probability sample of 243 households was drawn from a working class, Negro residential area of Boston with high rates of social problems and transiency. Two hundred adults were eventually interviewed out of this sample, a response rate of 82 per cent. A multiple-variable personality inventory test was given, half by Negro interviewers and half by white interviewers. Four basic techniques—Likert items, Rosenzweig Picture Frustration cartoons, sentence completions, and "T.A.T.-like" pictures—attempted to measure relevant variables ranging from racial militancy and authoritarianism to the handling of aggression and self-identification.

Professor Pettigrew reports that machine analysis of these data, supported by a grant-in-aid from the Social Science Research Council, will focus on: (1) personality differences between native Negroes and Southern-born and raised Negro migrants—53 per cent of the sample; (2) differences in responses of equivalent samples rendered to white and Negro interviewers; and (3) personality differences between those sample members who had no father or father-substitute in their childhood families and those sample members who had a father (22 per cent of the sample fits the former category and "this is hypothesized to be one of the primary mediating mechanisms between racial discrimination and personality effects").

Editor's Note: At the time the abstract was received, Professor Pettigrew indicated that preliminary papers and the analyses of the data reported here were to have been started in the fall of 1962.

"Opinions and Behavior in the Area of Ethnic Relations," W. Cody Wilson, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

This research project directed by Professor Wilson, develops a theory to account for discrepancies

between opinion and behavior in the area of ethnic attitudes and presents the following hypotheses derived from the theory: in the North behavior toward Negroes is more "favorable" than opinion of Negroes; but, in the South, behavior toward Negroes is less "favorable" than opinion of Negroes.

A study of 105 Northern subjects and 105 Southern subjects using two attitude scales—The Opinion of Negroes Scale and The Behavior Toward Negroes Scale—confirmed the hypothesis.

Editor's Note: The study has been completed and the results were reported at the 1962 meeting of the Southwestern Psychological Association. They will be published in the *Psychological Journal* in the near future.

"Patterns of Religious Belief in Relation to Prejudice: An Item-Analytic Study of a Lutheran Sample," A. Zimmermann and B. Spilka, Department of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver 10, Colorado.

The purpose of this study was to determine if patterns of answers to religious belief and behavior items would differentiate between religious-prejudiced and religious-unprejudiced people. The methodology involved a 146 term "undifferentiated religious inventory" which was administered to 100 students at a Midwestern Lutheran college. The students selected were also given the "California Group's" Ethnocentrism and Struening's Prejudice Scales. Because of the high (.93) correlation between the ethnocentrism and the prejudice scales, the prejudice scale was used to differentiate high and low prejudice groups. Each contained 40 subjects, since only 80 of the original 100 met the various criteria for inclusion in the final phase of the study. The High and the Low prejudice groups were then split into Test and Cross-Validation groups of 20 subjects each.

Utilizing the Analysis of Variance and Tukey's method of contrasting item means, the prejudice and low prejudice groups were examined relative to their patterns of item response. Though significant differentiations were obtained, the patterns were not reliable enough to go consistently in the cross-validation groups and the study was ended.

The investigators conclude that apparently there do exist patterns of responses to religious items that can differentiate between religious-prejudiced and religious-unprejudiced groups; however, larger samples and item-groups should be examined rather than single items in order to demonstrate this phenomenon in a reliable manner.

"Prejudice and the Learning of Interpersonal Structures," David E. Lewit, Department of Psychology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Sixty-four undergraduates were repeatedly shown twelve bands or networks of influence relations in a hypothetical group of four "factory workers." The bands were shown one at a time and the subjects were required to learn them all, in pair-assistance fashion. Sixteen subjects were shown an all-white group, 16 were shown an all-Negro group, 16 were shown a mixed Negro and white group in which whites generally influenced the Negroes (but not vice versa), and 16 were shown a mixed group in which the Negroes generally influenced the whites. Half of the subjects were prejudiced against Negroes (by prior selection using a scale by Rokeach), and half were not prejudiced. In addition half of the networks were completely transitive, and half were only 50 per cent transitive.

In general, prejudiced subjects learned the networks faster than the non-prejudiced subjects. This was true of the networks in which Negroes generally influenced whites as well as of the other networks. Non-prejudiced subjects learned well only when viewing with completely transitive networks. These results are contrary to the generally accepted assumption that prejudiced persons show cognitive functioning inferior to that of non-prejudiced persons, especially with respect to threatening material. An elaboration of the theory of cognitive functioning and prejudice will be discussed in a future report.

"The Psychologist as Demagogue," Edward S. Sulzer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

This is an ongoing study of the social, ethical, legal, and scientific assumptions and myths in the involuntary institutionalization of the psychiatric patient. Mr. Sulzer begins with the following assumptions: (1) workers in the fields of mental health assume their own superior wisdom as to the "correctness" or "rightness" of human behavior as a partial function of their ability to control or predict behavior as scientists or professionals; (2) mental health workers tend to be among the least tolerant and the most anti-libertarian groups in contemporary American society; (3) much of the contemporary clinical psychiatry, psychology, and social work is the work of enforcing certain aspects of the "moral code" of society.

The research is based primarily on bibliographic work and on analyses of the operations engaged in by workers in the field of "mental health."

"Relationship between Cognitive Simplicity and Stereotyping," Fredrick Koenig, Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas 22, Texas.

A previous study conducted by Fredrick Koenig and Morton King, both of Southern Methodist, found that cognitive simplicity related to anti-Negro prejudice, but that out-group stereotyping was a possible intervening variable. (This study, "Cognitive Simplicity and Prejudice," appeared in *Social Forces*, 1962, 40: 220-222.) The present study hypothesized that cognitive simplicity and stereotyping are directly related. A random sample of 210 full-time students were interviewed with a schedule designed to obtain perceptions and attitudes regarding minority groups and campus desegregation.

Each subject used an intensity scale to rate (1) his own attitude toward desegregation and (2) "average campus opinion." The two indicators of cognitive simplicity were accuracy of perception (difference between a rater's estimate of campus opinion and the average of self-ratings) and similarity of perception or projection (difference between the rater's estimate of campus opinion and his self-rating). Measures of stereotyping were derived from the five-point intensity scale on which students checked the extent to which twelve traits were characteristic of selected minority groups and of "Americans." A simple score was based on the four chief traits composing the Katz-Braly Negro Stereotype. A more refined measure was the difference between the Negro and "American" ratings for the same four traits.

Chi-square tests were applied at 2 by 2 tables with both variables dichotomized at the medium. Both measures of cognitive simplicity were significantly related to simple stereotyping score. However, the more refined score was significantly related only to accuracy and not to similarity (or, projection).

"Relationship between the Galvanic Skin Response and Prejudicial Attitudes," Gary Porier, Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Accepting the conceptual framework of Westie and De Fleur ("Autonomic Responses and Their Relationship to Race Attitudes," *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1959), the investigator views attitudes as a multi-dimensional complex, without any necessary correspondence between the dimensions (emotional, verbal, and behavioral). This study will search for consistency of response between the emotional and verbal dimensions of prejudicial attitudes. The methodology used is largely based on that developed by Rankin and Campbell ("Galvanic Skin Response to Negro and White Experimenters," *Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology*, 1955) although several important changes and additions were made. The hypotheses are as follows: (1) there will be a positive relationship between GSR levels to contact by Negro experimenters, scores in the California E Scale, and Rokeach Opinionation Scale; (2) the GSR levels to contact by Negro experimenters of the top one-third on the E scale and the Opinionation Scale will be higher than for the bottom one-third; (3) there will be a greater positive relationship between GSR levels to contact by Negro experimenters and scores on the Opinionation Scale than to such contacts and scores on the E Scale.

A total of 400 respondents were administered the E Scale and Opinionation Scale in a combined form; from the males of this population a random sample of 60 white subjects will be drawn prior to the scoring of the scales. Each subject will be called on to participate in a word association test involving emotion-provoking terms. During the experimental period, a Negro and white assistant will alternate in readjusting a dummy apparatus attached to one hand (the GSR being attached to the other). The response will be defined as the difference in GSR level between the time when an assistant enters the experimental room and the highest point achieved before he leaves the room.

"Scapegoating; An Experimental Investigation," George Stricker, Department of Psychology, Goucher College, Baltimore 4, Maryland.

A group of 48 "high prejudice" subjects and 48 "low prejudice" subjects were studied, with half of each group exposed to an aggression-inducing film and half to a control film. When a measure of fantasy aggression (objective apperception text) was employed, the low prejudice subjects exceeded the high prejudice subjects in expression of prejudice. However, when a verbal measure of prejudice (Triandis Social Distance Scale) was employed, an increase in prejudice always followed instigation of aggression, high prejudice subjects always exceeded low prejudice subjects in expression of prejudice, and scapegoating was specifically isolated toward the Chinese. A speculative formulation regarding the groundwork for the existence of this phenomenon was presented.

"Self-Concepts and Attitudes toward Minority Groups," George Hagen, 2915 Edgewood Drive, Erie, Michigan.

This study begins with the general assumption that the more positive one's self-concept, the more positive the individual is in feelings toward minor-

ity groups. This is being put to test by means of an "Inter-personal Checklist" (a multi-dimensional measurement of self-concept) and the Bogardus Social Distance Scales (measuring social attitudes) administered to 60 teachers and administrators before and after an educational experience at the University of Michigan's Human Relations Workshop. The measures will attempt to determine the relationship between self-perceived dimensions of an individual's personality and self-perceived behavior with regard to minorities.

The analysis is to be sub-divided into seven separate sections: (1) the teacher's implied behavior style (before the workshop or "pre"); (2) the teacher's perception of how others see his behavior (pre); (3) the teacher's attitudes toward social relationships with ethnic/cultural groups (pre); (4) the teacher's implied behavior style (after the workshop experience or "post"); (5) the teacher's perception of how others see his behavior (post); (6) the teacher's attitudes toward social relationship with ethnic/cultural groups (post); and, (7) certain personal factors regarding the teacher himself.

The research is still in process and there are no findings to report at this time.

"Social Distance among University Students in India," Shrikrishna Vasudeo Kalé, Department of Applied Psychology, University of Bombay, Bombay 1, India.

The researcher hypothesized that social distance is a function of various factors such as religion, number of languages known, hostel or non-hostel living, age, and sex. A second area of investigation examined the relationship between social distance, authoritarianism, and intelligence. A group of 210 graduate students from Bombay University were administered the modified Bogardus Social Distance Scale; E-Scale scores and M.A. scores were also taken at a suitable time. Preliminary analysis of the data revealed that there was a definite rank-ordering of social distances and that there was a correlation between social distance, authoritarianism, and intelligence.

"Social Distance and Voting Behavior in Two Presidential Elections," H. H. Remmer, Purdue Opinion Panel, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Data was gathered from pre-election surveys conducted in 1956 and 1960 from nationwide samples of 2,000 high school students, stratified by sex, grade, region, and rural-urban residence. The study is concerned with the function of socially discriminatory attitudes in the two elections. It was found that attitudes toward the political candidacy of Jews, Negroes, Catholics, and Protestants, for both election years, was psychologically uni-dimensional.

At the time the questionnaire was returned to us, the correspondent indicated that the project was in press for the *Public Opinion Quarterly*.

"Social Structure and Social Strain," Ephraim H. Mizruchi, Cortland Community Survey, State University College, Cortland, New York.

This ongoing study is concerned with two problems: (1) the relationship between anomie, ethnocentrism, and authoritarianism; and (2) the relationship between social mobility, ethnocentrism, and authoritarianism. Three samples of 618, 209, and 227 persons were made in 1958, 1959, and 1960, respectively. Analysis of the data is still in process.

The investigator indicates that the sample design was discussed in the *American Sociological Review* in October 1960 and that a book on the study is a forthcoming Free Press publication.

"A Survey of Prejudicial Attitudes among Minot High School Students," Merritt Christensen, Director of Public Relations, Minot Public Schools, Minot, North Dakota.

In this survey conducted among 135 high school students of American History and Civics, prejudice towards 15 national and racial groups was measured by a social distance scale. In general the students were quite liberal about sharing churches and schools with persons of other races but were opposed to intergroup marriage or even dating; this applied strongest in the case of the Negro and secondly the American Indian. An interesting feature of the survey was the investigator's inclusion of the little known Cyrenians and Timorians in the list of groups so that he could test whether unfamiliarity was a factor in their opinions. Oddly enough, the group were slightly more prejudiced against the Cyrenians than other European nationalities but were somewhat less prejudiced against the Timorians than other Oriental groups.

"Youth Looks at Race and Religion," Samuel Scheiner, Jewish Community Relations Council of Minnesota, 2639 University Avenue, St. Paul 14, Minnesota.

The correspondent elicited questions from youngsters 14 through 21 regarding attitudes and understanding of Jews and racial minorities. Preliminary analysis of the material indicates a great ignorance on behalf of youngsters about each other's religion, coupled with the perpetuation of stereotypes. Copies

of these questions may be obtained by writing the correspondent.

Additional studies on the Dynamics of Prejudice:

"Ethnocentrism and Attitudes Toward Disabled Persons," Mark Chester and Richard Schmuck, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. ("Ethnocentrism as measured by a general intergroup relations scale (reliability .92) is positively and significantly correlated .47 with a rejection of physically disabled persons as measured by the Attitudes Towards Disabled Persons Scale.")

"The Influence of the Mass Media on Public Opinion," Arnold M. Rose, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota. (A review of studies on the influence of mass media to ascertain their role in influencing intergroup attitudes—published in *Kyklos.*)

"Prejudice Among Social Science Students at Brooklyn College," Susana Bouquet, Brooklyn College, 370 Riverside Drive, New York 25, New York. (The purpose of this survey was to determine the prevalence of prejudice among the Social Science classes at Brooklyn College. A total of 231 respondents were administered a modified Bogardus Social Distance Scale. It was found that prejudice was quite prevalent especially against the Chinese, Negro, African, and Puerto Rican students.)

"Sex Differences in the Development of Prejudice in Adolescence," W. Cody Wilson, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. (The purpose of this study is to investigate the differences between boys and girls with regard to the level of ethnic attitudes and the processes involved in the development of attitudes during adolescence. The attitudes of 408 subjects (102 in each of four categories: boys 15-16, boys 17-18, girls 15-16, and girls 17-18) from a single high school were measured by five attitude scales. The results are not yet available.)

"Teen-age Intergroup Attitudes," Robert Mitchell, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley 4, California. (This proposed study will be based on self-administered questionnaires filled out by high school students to test the hypothesis that patterns of intergroup relations have little to do with intergroup attitudes.)

Research projects about which no further information was received:

"Affiliation and Communication Barriers," Kenneth F. Herrold, Columbia University, 525 West 120th Street, New York, New York.

"Integration of Public Opinion Data on Anti-Semitism," Charles Herbert Stember, Department of Sociology, University College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

"Measurement of Prejudice," J. Harding Schumann, Department of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES

"The Course of Pregnancy in an Urban Neighborhood," Stephen Polgar, Behavioral Science Project, 2509 Milvia Street, Berkeley 4, California.

The main object of this research is to study the course of events in a subcultural group during pregnancy and delivery in order to clarify the interplay between the expecting couple and their social events. This of course would involve a number of diverse factors but since all of them could not be studied in depth in a single study, the researcher decided on two: chronology of pregnancy and the values associated with anticipating events, particularly the birth of a child. Regarding the latter issue, two questions were asked. First, do these couples usually foresee changes in their life situation, and if so, do they see them resulting more from their actions (instrumental-planning orientation) or more from forces over which they have no control (adjusting-submission orientation). Second, to what extent do they see the birth of a child as something valuable or detrimental to themselves, their family unit, or to an entity external to the family unit.

From a part-pay clinic, 50 Negro "blue collar class" women were chosen for intensive interviewing

through the various stages of pregnancy and delivery. In addition, a card sort was used and four TAT's were given. It is hoped that analysis of the data will yield a holistic picture of pregnancy which will make cross-cultural comparison possible.

"The Dynamics of Purchase Behavior in the Negro Market," William Capitman, The Center for Research in Marketing, R. F. D. #3, Peekskill, New York.

This study was designed to explore both general attitudes which affect purchase behavior in the Negro market, and specific responses to a series of product areas. The first part of the study, already completed, involved interviewing Negroes in 70 urban and rural communities in 15 states. All interviewing was conducted by Negro interviewers. The most startling finding of the project was the growth of unorganized boycotts by Negro consumers against those stores and companies they believed to be discriminating against them. By far the overwhelming reason given for boycotting is that a store or company does not employ Negroes in decent jobs. Also, the principal investigator found that Negroes will go out of their way to patronize places which have changed their attitude toward the Negro.

The second phase involves a carefully structured sample of the Negro population throughout the U. S. Approximately 1,000 personal interviews, conducted by Negro interviewers, have been made for each of the product areas to be studied. This set of interviews is based on a series of group interviews designed to explore the range of attitudes and responses along such dimensions as the Negroes' perception of the product world (the concept of quality, status, etc.); class relationships in the Negro market and their effect on purchase behavior attitudes; the role and influence of the white world in Negro market behavior.

For further information, consult the correspondent.

"Indian Inventory of the Sixties," Sister Providencia, F.C.S.P., Department of Sociology, College of Great Falls, Great Falls, Montana.

Since 1960, the investigator has been conducting a series of surveys concerning the living conditions, population characteristics, and attitudes of the Indians in five of the reservations in Montana as well as employment and other problems affecting Indians who have migrated from their reservations.

Analysis of the data was still in process at the time of the Bulletin's survey; further information may be obtained by contacting the correspondent.

"Las Vegas Negroes Express Their Views," Hazel Gaudet Erskine, 4300 Swanson Lane, Reno, Nevada.

In the course of a routine political poll in June and September, 1962, a special sample of 100 Negroes was interviewed in Las Vegas, Nevada. Included in the schedule were questions regarding their view of what the governor could do to help them and what their biggest problems were—housing, employment, or discrimination in public places. Although the investigator did not plan to publish this phase of the research separately, if anyone is interested in obtaining all the raw data, she would be glad to furnish it to them. The interviews were in the ten Negro precincts in Las Vegas, with sex, age and voting registration controls.

"The Negro Commmunity Press," Ernest A. T. Barth, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington.

A comparative content analysis has been carried out based on a sample of issues in a Negro local weekly and a white local weekly in Seattle, Washington. The basic question raised is "What are the differences in the functions of these two newspapers as revealed in the content analysis?"

The findings strongly indicate that the Negro press is identical to the white weekly press. Certain questions are then raised about the *unique* functions of the Negro press in the Seattle setting. A manuscript has been prepared but has not been submitted for publication as yet.

"The Negro Community in Transition: The Social Demography of Greater Kansas City," E. Gordon Ericksen, Ray P. Cuzzort, and J. Michael Coble, Community Studies, Inc., 724 Railway Exchange Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri.

This is a longitudinal approach to the demography and ecology of Negroes in the Kansas City area. The study is based primarily on 1960 census tracts, and measures migration, human dependency, segregation with special reference to suburbanism, housing, density, and composition.

The correspondents base their research on the opinion that some of the older notions about the causes and effects of Negro population growth are in need of revision. The study has found: first, Negroes of Greater Kansas City are not a homogeneous body of citizens living within a relatively narrow range of income and status. Second, the differential Negro growth rates and distinct spatial patterns have been strongly influenced by the self-fulfilling prophecy borne by the whites with respect to Negroes. Third, Negroes have responded to white

definitions with a pattern of behavior which has resulted in the formation of a social and residential enclave. This behavior has been at least partially voluntary, helping to "make" the definitions come true. Fourth, Negroes are making their move in the broader class configuration. The investigators suggest that Negro-white relations are still fundamentally "race relations" but the broader class-making process is persistently crowding the race dichotomy. Fifth, it is becoming apparent that racial relations in Kansas City cannot be understood apart from the rest of social life; these relations are enmeshed in the routines of living and business, industry, schooling, welfare, and government. Sixth, urban occupations carry sex, age and race labels.

"The Negro in the Social Science Literature: 1961," Irwin D. Rinder, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Professor Rinder mailed in a reprint of an article which he and Robert Stukert recently published in *Phylon*. The authors reviewed and, wherever relevant, made critical comments of some 35 books and articles published in 1961 that concerned the Negro. Apart from occasional references, the bulk of work was in sociology and history. Reviews were topically organized under the following categories: general, historical studies, communities, collective behavior, housing, attitudes toward desegregation, and civil rights. In general, they found that while the social scientist continues to be interested in the Negro as well as the Spanish-speaking American, the Jew, and the Indian as unique instances and special problems, he has come to the point where he transcends these particularities and seeks the general principles which encompass and explain them. The year did not produce a monumental work, but the yield was impressive and contained several books of lasting importance. The authors hope that the volume of literature on the Negro as a specific type of social problem will diminish in the future.

The complete article may be found in the 1962 summer issue of *Phylon*, 22:111-127.

"Non-English Language Resources of American Ethnic Groups," Joshua A. Fishman, Project Director, Language Resources Project, 111 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York.

This nationwide project is divided into four study areas. First, there is a series of surveys aimed at assessing the nature and extent of organized efforts of American ethnic groups to preserve their non-English language heritages. Toward this end, nationwide statistics were gathered regarding formal educational efforts, publications, efforts in other mass media, and organizational efforts. The second study area focuses on the opinions, leadership, and activist-membership of ethnic organizations covering the present and future language potential. Third, another series of surveys centers on determining the extent to which foreign language teachers in American high schools and colleges are aware of and utilize non-English language resources. The last stage involves an exploration of the social and psychological contexts of bilingualism-biculturalism and language loyalty among adults and children of selected American ethnic groups. For this part of the research, several ethnic communities were selected for intensive study.

According to the Third Quarterly Report of the Second Yearly Report data collecting in each is entirely or nearly completed and in many parts of some areas preliminary analysis has begun.

"The Non-White Population of San Francisco: 1950-1960," Frank Quinn, Council for Civil Unity in San Francisco, 437 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California.

It is a commonly held belief that property values always drop when a non-white family moves into a white neighborhood. This correspondent reports a project of Luigi Laurenti, who put this belief to a test by a five-year analysis of 10,000 home sales in San Francisco, Oakland, and Philadelphia. With the aid of expert appraisers and local brokers, all white areas were carefully matched in every important price-determining respect with racially mixed districts of up to 60 per cent non-white population. A total of 39 neighborhoods, averaging ten to 15 blacks with 200 to 350 single-family, owner-occupied homes, were compared to discover any price differences. Sales data were collected from a period well before entry of non-white families and continued over several years of mixed occupancy. The investigator found that in 40 per cent of the comparisons, there was no difference in property values; and in 45 per cent of the comparisons, property values of integrated areas were 5 to 26 per cent higher. In the remaining 15 per cent of the comparison, property values of integrated areas were 5 to 9 per cent lower.

The correspondent also reports that in 1961 the Council for Civic Unity checked thousands of recent home sales to study further developments in the Laurenti-San Francisco neighborhoods. Similar studies by other independent researchers were made in Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Portland, Albany, Rochester, and New York. All of these studies have verified the original findings: the entry of non-whites into previously all-white neighborhoods is

much more often associated with price improvement or stability than with price lowering.

The Laurenti study has been published as *Property Values and Race* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960).

"Persistence and Change in a Marginal Group," Sister Frances J. Woods, C.D.P., Department of Sociology, Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio 7, Texas.

Although most distinct ethnic groups have tended to merge into the larger community, certain isolated communities and well-defined groups have persisted. The purpose of this research is to investigate the forces operating to maintain these marginal groups. The community chosen for study is a line-village consisting of 250 colored households, 100 so-called Black, and nine white households—all of which are closely related to the Roman Catholic Church. The study focuses on six principal areas: the natural history of the emerging "micro-race"; pressures to break down the group and the processes by which the group has maintained itself; class structure and social roles within the group; relations of the group with the larger society; and the sources and types of social change. The general hypothesis of this project is that the isolation and persistence of a marginal group is attributable not only to the functions it performs for its members and the efforts of its members to maintain the group, but also to the nature of the larger society in which it is found, and the relationships of the marginal group to this larger society.

The main methods of research, participant observation and informal interviews, were supplemented by consulting historical records, reviewing related studies, making maps, and taking photographs. Begun in 1954, the investigator planned to complete the project by the fall of 1962 and anticipates the publication of a book or monograph which will review and compare findings of other similar studies.

"Race Relations in the United States," C. Eric Lincoln, Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia.

A new study by the author of *The Black Muslims in America* seeks to trace the historical impact of race prejudice "upon the effectiveness of the Negroes' search for an equal share of the common values normally available in our society." The approach is essentially historical and narrative. The basic hypothesis is that the nature of race relations in this country is misunderstood, primarily because there are important factors antecedent to and following the slavery era which are unknown or are popularly misinterpreted.

Professor Lincoln's intentions are (1) to offer a new image of the Negro in America, (2) to reinterpret the signs of progress (or retrogression) in racial understanding, and (3) to offer some suggestions for the future.

"Southern White Mountaineers in the Chicago Metropolitan Community," Victor B. Streufert, Department of Sociology, Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois.

This ongoing study concerns the religious life of the Southern Appalachian migrant who is currently resident in the Chicago subcommunity, "Uptown." Since the migrant is accorded a minority group status similar in many ways to that of the pre-1925 European immigrant, the study deals with the question of the "mountaineers" as a *minority* group.

The research, which is in its initial stages, will involve both the use of participant observation and of the conventional questionnaire techniques. At the time of the correspondence from Professor Streufert, research activity had not progressed sufficiently for a statement of the project's findings. However, the hypothesis was suggested that, "Groups such as the Southern Appalachian mountaineer migrant populations represent, when faced with a cultural shock attendant upon rapid rural-to-urban transition and when confronted with minority group status, do not as readily adopt sect-type religious practices as often assumed, but rather engage in a somewhat broader range of religious patterns."

"The Treatment of Minorities in Elementary School Social Studies Textbooks in New York City," Blanche Salsky, Department of Education, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn 10, New York.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the scope and nature of information and reference concerning minority groups in elementary school social studies textbooks in the City of New York. The problems dealt with in this ongoing study are the identification of subject matter (pictures and problems) in the textbooks concerning Jews, Negroes, and Puerto Ricans and the analysis of this material in terms of positive intergroup relations.

No hypotheses have been presented since the material is still in the developmental stages. Methodology will involve a content analysis of textbooks currently being used in elementary schools in the city.

Additional Studies of Racial and Ethnic Minorities:

"The Practice of Name Changing among Americans of European Descent," Robert M. Rennick, Depart-

ment of Sociology, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky. (The correspondent is conducting a survey of 900 court petitioners for Change-of-Name, New York County Supreme Court, 1950-1958. Patterns of change, socio-demographic data, etc., will be analyzed and a subsample will be interviewed to obtain information concerning motivations and effects of change.)

"The Puerto Rican Concept of Neighborhood," Max Wolff, Community Consultant, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, 322 West 45th Street, New York 36, New York. (What is "neighborhood" to low income immigrants from Puerto Rico who have lived for at least one year at their present residence and who have children. About 120 questionnaires have been filled in and will be analyzed within the next few months.)

"Resettlement of Indians and Eskimos," Walter E. Boek, 33 East 68th Street, New York 21, New York. (This research concerns the problems resulting from the building of a new village.)

"The Spanish-Speaking People of the U. S.," Julian Samora, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana. (A pilot study for the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Day of completion was scheduled to be October 15, 1962.)

"A Study of Minority Group Communication Behavior," Malthon M. Anapol, Director of Debate, 312 Logan Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (This study, still in progress, examines the effectiveness of different appeals and methods of communication. About 200 adults and college students were sampled.)

Research projects about which no further information was received:

"The South and Others as Perceived by Some Kentucky Negro Students," Leroy Anderson, South Carolina State College, Charleston, South Carolina.

"A Study of Negro Youth Leadership," Hal M. Wells, Department of Psychology, Elmira College, Elmira, New York.

"Theory on Research Involving the Negro," Ray Thompson, Box 656, North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina.

COMMUNITY PATTERNS

"The Ambivalence Hypothesis: Negro Teachers in Impending Desegregated Communities," Donald L. Cohen, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania.

The major hypothesis being tested in this research is that Southern Negroes tend toward ambivalence in impending desegregated school community situations. Related to this hypothesis are three others. First, the larger the community, the more certain the desegregated posture of the Southern Negro teacher. Second, Southern Negro teachers at elementary and secondary school levels tend to rate themselves equal or close to equal with their white colleagues whereas the college Negro faculty member tends to rate himself superior to his white colleagues at that level. Finally, the Southern Negro teacher views political power structures as the crucial determinant of Negro hiring policies in desegregated school situations.

"Community Problems and Bi-Racial Leadership in a Southern City," Lewis M. Killian and Charles M. Grigg, Department of Sociology and Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

This study, in its developmental stages, has two main aspects: (1) a series of studies on the problems of the Negro community in a Southern city, with particular reference to housing, employment, education, and recreation. These are reportedly conducted as a service to, and in consultation with community leaders; and (2) the observation and analysis, over a three-year period, of the interaction between white and Negro leaders as they addressed themselves to the problems mentioned above.

"Desegregation and New Industry: The Southern Community Leaders' Viewpoint," M. Richard Cramer, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The purpose of this research was to study the role of Southern leaders in the interplay of race relations

and industrialization. Since attitudes towards school desegregation are of special interest to new industries contemplating expansion to or within the South, the initial hypothesis was that those leaders most in favor of new industry will be most receptive to school desegregation. Five Southern cities were visited and a total of 80 persons with leadership reputations were interviewed. It had been expected that leaders would show marked differences in their attitudes about new industry (depending on how much they stood to gain from it), and about school desegregation. The investigator found, however, that all the leaders favored new industry and were opposed in varying degrees to desegregation, although few were willing to go so far as to close schools to avoid it.

These findings caused the researcher to re-examine his initial hypothesis and investigate other factors influencing desegregation attitudes.

"Ethnic Patterns in American Cities," Stanley Lieberson, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

Lieberson reports the preparation of a book entitled *Ethnic Patterns in American Cities*, to be published late in 1962 by the Free Press of Glencoe. In this volume he will examine ten major urban centers (Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Syracuse). Ten different ethnic groups are analyzed within each of these cities over a 40-year period of time, 1910-1950. The primary concern of the volume is with factors leading to differences in residential segregation, e.g., socio-economic status, length of residence, etc. In addition, the impact of segregation on differences between groups in the following categories are to be considered: the ability to speak English, intermarriage, occupations, and citizenship rates.

The experiences of Negroes with residential segregation in these cities are compared with the immigrant groups in an effort to determine whether the trends are similar. Differences between "old" and "new" European groups are considered. There are also sections based on data going back to the 1840's. To be included also is a rather detailed set of data given in the appendices for some 25 different characteristics of each major ethnic group in each of the specified cities.

"Patterns of Jewish Participation in Voluntary Associations," Faith L. Magdovitz, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

The question posed by the correspondent prior to her research was: "Do Jewish formal, voluntary memberships vary with the social characteristics of the members, especially with their particular religious affiliation [orthodox, reformed, or conservative]?" Several hypotheses were suggested: (1) the rate of participation (as measured by the Chapin Scale of Social Participation) in non-sectarian voluntary organizations will be highest among reformed Jews, lowest among orthodox Jews, and intermediate among conservative Jews; (2) attitudes favoring participation in non-sectarian associations will be found most frequently among reformed Jews, lowest among orthodox Jews, and intermediate among conservative Jews.

A questionnaire was used to ascertain membership in formal associations, degree of participation in these associations, attitudes toward Jewish participation in non-sectarian associations, attitudes toward participation by non-Jews in Jewish associations, and various controlled data such as age, sex, occupation, and education. Sixty-seven families from each of the three Jewish denominations were sampled. The associations in which the respondents hold membership were divided into two broad types along the lines suggested by Bell and Force's Classification of Associations. Appropriate statistics were utilized in comparing and contrasting memberships.

The findings reveal that membership in a particular denomination of Judaism has implications for the amount of participation in non-sectarian voluntary associations and for attitudes supporting Gentile participation in Jewish voluntary associations. Contrary to expectations, there was no significant relationship between the amount of participation in non-sectarian organizations and favorability of attitudes concerning this participation.

"Social Cohesion in Urban Areas," Raymond L. Gordon, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Sociologists have repeatedly discovered in studies of American cities that the distribution of certain social problems follows spatial patterns and that the rates predictably increase the closer the spatial pattern to the center of the city. Although many studies have investigated hypotheses regarding the cause of each separate problem, the present research is aimed at discovering general characteristics of social cohesion which might be causally related to *several* specific social problems.

Rates of delinquency, separation, divorce, illegitimacy, and schizophrenia were combined into a "social problem index" for each of the 62 census tracts in Dayton, Ohio. Having verified that Dayton was similar to other cities in the distribution of its social problems and having located the two census tracts with the highest and lowest social problems

index, the various social problems were then correlated with certain physical and demographic characteristics of the census tracts. While most of the expected correlations were found to exist, there were also outstanding exceptions. First, the delinquency rate for Negroes was about the same or lower than for whites. Also, the correlation between the proportion of Negroes in a census tract and the rates of divorce, separation, and delinquency is negative. Third, in contrast to other cities, the delinquency rate for all church affiliated persons is higher than for non-affiliated persons.

From each tract 100 randomly selected respondents are being interviewed to obtain information on certain dimensions of social cohesion hypothesized to be contributory causes of the selected social problems. The survey schedule covers *eight* attitudinal dimensions such as inter-generational social distances, social alienation, and morale-dispare scales; *six dimensions in neighborhood control* including cultural heterogeneity, informal neighborhood controls, and access to illegitimate means; and *two dimensions of social status*: access to legitimate means and occupational mobility.

Analysis of the data is still in process. For further information, consult the correspondent.

"The Status of the Negro: A Community Survey," Emily Scott Dale, Department of Sociology, Illinois Western Reserve, Normal, Illinois.

This community survey discloses growing opportunity for Negro professionals, but general flight of non-skilled workers to California and metropolitan areas. Although most whites in the community believe that it is illegal to discriminate in the sale and rental of real estate, there were some incidents of discrimination in this area. This did not apply in the area of public services where there was virtually no discrimination.

"A Study of Children's Sense of Community—Part II," Richard Kerckhoff, 1610 New Hampshire, N.W., Washington 9, D. C. and Flo Gould, The Merrill-Palmer Institute, Detroit, Michigan.

Part I of this study on children's sense of community was reported in the 1962 *Bulletin*; it dealt with the knowledge and opinions which fifth grade children have about local, national, and world communities. In contrast to Part I, which was a random sample of fifth grade children in a number of school systems, Part II focuses on one school system in a basically middle to upper middle class, all white, suburban Detroit community. The sample consists of 136 children from fifth grade classes in five different schools.

A four page questionnaire was administered to the children; it included a variety of structured and semi-structured instruments which had been pretested in another suburban community. In general, the children showed more interest in the available civic services and physical features of a neighborhood than in what kinds of people live there. There were very few differences in response according to sex and there was a tendency for the children in the *highest* SES school (among the five studied) to be more in favor of racial, ethnic, religious, age, and occupational mixtures in their neighborhood than were the others. Finally, these suburban children appreciated the nearness of Detroit but many were wary of the "different" kinds of people who live there.

"A Study of the Process of Planned Community Change from the Communication Perspective," William R. Carmack, Human Relations Center, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

The correspondent suggests that all advanced predictions of the outcome of school desegregation in Dallas, Texas have indicated that the preparation of the city to accept the move was so careful as to ensure its success. This study intends to elaborate on the plan that was used with emphasis on communication and group involvement.

Data have already been gathered from newspapers and printed sources (dating back several years), and especially from numerous personal interviews. The study describes the plan itself, but it further raises several questions and qualifications about its adaptability to other situations. Finally, the investigators are concerned with questions about the role of mass media in social change.

"Values and Behavior in a Tri-Ethnic Community," Kenneth R. Hammond and Richard Jessor, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

This is an ongoing interdisciplinary study of a small rural community comprised of Anglo-Americans, Spanish-Americans, and Indians. The focus of research by the sociologists, psychologists, and anthropologists concerned is on patterns of conformity and deviance.

"The research is guided by a synthetic theoretical scheme consisting of Rotter's social learning theory of personality and Merton's theory of anomie. Deviance is seen as a consequence of value-access disjunctions and lack of consensus (anomie) at the socio-cultural level; value-expectation disjunctions and such psychological orientations as short time perspectives, alienation, and feelings of external control at the personal level."

The project is sub-divided in the following manner: (1) an intensive study of the local high school; (2) a community-wide survey of adult attitudes; (3) a socialization study of parents of high school students; (4) an observational-interview study of contemporary social organizations; and, (5) an ethno-historical documentary study of the culture of the community.

"Youth in a Segregated Community," David Gottlieb, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

This is a comparative study of students in two Texas high schools—one Negro, one white—and their values, expectations, and aspirations. All students in the two schools were included in the study. (The "white" school has 405 students, the "Negro" school has 293 students.) A questionnaire has been administered to the students concerning such factors as feelings of adolescent alienation, attitudes toward self and toward the community, and the network of the adolescent social system.

Additional Studies of Community Patterns:

"Services to Puerto Ricans," Harold C. Harlow, Director, Graduate Division of Community and International Services, Springfield College, Springfield 9, Massachusettes. (The correspondent reports a project by a graduate student which deals with factors effecting services in the United States to Puerto Ricans by social and group serving agencies. The first phase, now being completed, was done in Puerto Rico; the second phase will be carried out in Springfield.)

Research project about which no further information was received:

"The Status of Integration in Twenty-Five Hospitals," Theo M. Shea, Director, Human Relations Center for Training and Research, St. Louis University, 221 North Grand, St. Louis, Missouri.

CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

"Arctic Studies in Culture Change and Mental Health," Norman A. Chance, Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma; on leave to McGill University, Transcultural Psychiatric Studies, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Current anthropological theory assumes that societies undergoing a rapid and extensive change will be characterized by disrupted norms and shared values as well as a general lowering of moral. Beginning in 1958, the writer conducted a series of studies among North Alaskan Eskimo villages designed to determine the effect of rapid social and cultural change on community integration and personality adjustment. Indices of cross-cultural contact, identification with Anglo-American society and the degree of personality adjustment were determined by various questionnaire methods and data obtained from key informants.

One of the communities studied was Kaktovik located near a DEW line radar site where high salaries had been available for five years prior to the research. Although drastic changes were found in the areas of subsistance, shelter, medical care, education, communication, and employment, these changes had not seriously affected the internal stability of the group or its overall normative structure. Further analysis of the data suggests that there are six important reasons why this is so: (1) the people had a predisposition to change already built into their socio-cultural system in that a greater value was placed on adaptability than on conformity; (2) they voluntarily chose to change large segments of this system to fit a Western model; (3) the majority of the goals associated with these changes were capable of realization; (4) they participated in the changes together as a group; (5) most major alterations in previous life-patterns occurred together in such a way as to preserve a total cultural balance; and (6) the people were able to maintain control over their own internal affairs without outside coercion. These findings supported the first major hypothesis that rapid acculturation may be more conducive to socio-economic integration than slow or moderate change, if the newly desired goals are clearly perceived and capable of being integrated into existing social and cultural patterns.

Having discovered that the community had been able to make a positive adjustment to the changes brought about by the introduction of the DEW

line, attention was given to the extent of intercultural contact and Western identification that had taken place among the Eskimo population and the effect these two factors had on their emotional stability. It was hypothesized that those individuals whose degree of contact with Western culture was lower than their degree of identification with this culture, would show more symptoms of emotional disturbance, due to their lack of cross-cultural understanding, confusion of roles, and general feeling of uncertainty. This phase of research involved ranking individuals according to the extent of their contact and identification with Western culture and comparing these rank values with their scores on a test of emotional disturbance abstracted from the Cornell Medical Index questionnaire. As was expected, individuals whose contact rank was less than their identification rank tended to have significantly higher emotional disturbance scores than those whose contact and identification ranks were the same. Individuals whose contact was greater than their identification had the lowest scores. The emotional disturbance score was *not* significantly related to age, education, marital status, ethnic descent, kinship within the village, or either contact or identification score by itself.

A more extensive analysis of the first hypothesis may be found in "Culture Change and Integration: An Eskimo Example," *American Anthropologist,* 1960, 62:1018-1044. Analysis of the second hypothesis is contained in an unpublished article entitled "Cross-Cultural Contact, Identification, and Personality Adjustment," written by the correspondent and Dorothy A. Foster. The problems involved in using the Cornell Medical Index are discussed by the correspondent in an article entitled "Conceptual and Methodological Problems in Cross-Cultural Health Research," *American Journal of Public Health,* 1962, 52:410-417. In "Symptom Formation and Patterns of Psychopathology in a Rapidly Changing Alaskan Eskimo Society," the correspondent and Dorothy Foster compare the findings of this research with the results of other studies using the Cornell Medical Index. This article was to be published in *Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska,* 1962, vol. 2.

"A Cooperative Cross-Cultural Study of Ethnocentrism," Donald T. Campbell, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

This study is being conducted by Professor Campbell and Professor Robert A. LeVine (University of Chicago) under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The five year program started July 1, 1962 and will attempt the administration by anthropologists of interviews on ethnocentricism in up to 20 clusters of five adjacent cultures in non-European cultural areas.

The first year will be spent in revising the instrument, but a good description of the project is contained in the *Journal of Conflict Resolution,* 1961, 5:82-108.

"Inter-Ethnic Tensions and Their Mediation: A Strategy for a Research Campaign," Albin R. Gilbert, Department of Psychology, Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts.

Although the author discusses inter-ethnic tensions primarily in terms of the current East-West conflict, his survey of research projects aimed at mediating tension is relevant to any situation of inter-ethnic conflict—local, national, or international. In general, change of attitudes and reduction of tension may be effected at two levels. Research strategy designed to alter the *objective level* (the material and economic framework of society) is considered by referring to the *UN Report on the World Social Situation.* Tension reduction at the *social level,* which is the scene of social contact and is governed by the norms of the group living under the objective conditions, may be accomplished through propaganda, education, intergroup contacts, as well as legal, political, and economic pressures.

As a theoretical basis for efforts directed at the social level, the writer recommends the use of psychological theories fundamental to interethnic mediation, namely: theories of prejudice and theories of intergroup participation, personal contact, and threat orientation.

This paper was originally published in the Proceedings of Section II: "Intergroup Conflicts and Their Mediation," of the Second World Congress of Sociology, 1953, Liege, Belgium. In 1954 it was reprinted in English in *Kyklos International Review in Social Sciences,* 6:347-368.

A similar article, "Tension Reduction in the World Situation," may be found in *Bulletin of the Research Exchange on the Prevention of War,* 1956, 4:21-27. Here the author proposes a specific program to reduce tension at the "objective" level. Essentially it is a plan of world social welfare organized on the basis of a cartel (in this context, an East-West aid-distribution agency).

"An Opinion Survey Among Mexican Key Persons Concerning Foreign Aid," Albin R. Gilbert, Department of Psychology, Wheaton College, Norton, Mssachusetts.

An opinion survey based on a questionnaire was prepared by Professor Gilbert. It was administered

to key persons—business men, industrialists, lawyers, physicians, journalists, union leaders, students, teachers, and army officers—in Mexico. The topics of the survey covered attitudes toward receiving foreign aid, toward the aid-giving country, toward the future of aid-recipients. The South American members of the Inter-American Society of Psychology procured the responses from the selected key informants. The responses, interpreted by a specially devised technique of content analysis, revealed predominantly negative attitudes toward the objectives, the value, the economic and cultural repercussions, and the motives of the aid-giving country.

The above is an abstract of a paper published in Germany in 1960 entitled, "An Opinion Survey Among Mexican Key Persons Concerning Foreign Aid."

"The Problems of Adaptation of Immigrants and Migrants to New Conditions in Brazil," Aniela Ginsberg, Department of Psychology, The Catholic University of Sao Paulo, C.P. 7982, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

A group of 700 foreign immigrants and 600 national migrants to Sao Paulo were studied by a house to house inquiry of the following: the reasons for migration, first impressions, adaptation to climate and food, adaptation to language, adaptation to work, and social adaptation. Other factors considered are the education of children, the integration into the political and cultural life of the new community, and the opinion of the immigrants on the advantages and disadvantages of their immigration.

A smaller group of the same immigrants were given Rorschach, Raven, and special T.A.T. tests. Professor Ginsberg reports that significant differences between Rorschach results of well adjusted and poorly adjusted individuals in the new environment were found, and significant differences between the indices of adaptation of different national groups were also in evidence.

Research projects about which no further information was received:

"Cross-Cultural Study of Interpersonal Relations," Kenneth F. Herrold, Columbia University, 525 West 120th Street, New York, New York.

"The Position of the Negro in Colombian Society," P. David Pavy, III, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Studies of Intergroup Relations: the U.S.-Mexican Border," Charles B. Loomis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

CRIME

"Arrest Rates by Race," Ernest A. T. Barth, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington.

Data were collected for all arrests in the city of Seattle for the year 1957-1958. Local police records made it possible to control for a variety of variables related to arrest rates. The basic concern of the investigators was with the identification of the "true" arrest rates by racial category after appropriate controls had been exercised over other associated variables.

The study is in process at present. A report was scheduled to appear in the fall of 1962.

"The Ecological Structure of Negro Homicide," Thomas F. Pettigrew, Department of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Professor Pettigrew reported on a study which he and Rosalind Barclay Spier completed on Negro homicide in the United States. A full report of the study was published in the *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. LXVII: No. 6, May, 1962, 621-629. An abstract which appeared with the article summarized the study as follows: "State rates of Negro American homicide vary sharply across the nation. An ecological analysis of these differences reveals two principal correlates: homicidal culture (as measured by the white homicide rates of the native states of Negroes) and the percentage of non-white males born out of state. Two orthogonal patterns of high Negro homicide rates emerged: one involves high homicidal culture with rapid social change and is centered in fringe Southern states; the other in-

volves medium homicidal culture with high non-white inmigration and is centered in the Midwest. These findings are consistent with a variety of historical, survey and crime data on homicidal culture and migration."

In the conclusion of his article, Professor Pettigrew makes the following hypothesis based on his study of 26 states which comprise the units of analysis—these are states which contained 89.6 per cent of the nation's Negroes in 1960, with Negroes constituting at least 97 per cent of the non-whites in each states—"It might well be that the Negro turns to homicide because he is often a product of a region with a violent tradition, and because he is often a migrant in a new and threatening environment that makes it difficult for him to throw off his cultural predilection for homicide. Only future research using individual measures can properly evaluate the importance of these variables."

"The Question of Lynching," Robert L. Zangrando, Department of History, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The problem with which Zangrando has been working revolves around the attempts of the NAACP to secure an anti-lynching bill in the Congress and an evaluation of that organization's contribution to lynching's decline within the complex of socio-economic and political forces operating in the South during the 1930's. Zangrando makes two major points. The campaign for the federal anti-lynching bill was of tremendous value to the NAACP in giving it experience as an organization in handling and presenting public issues. Furthermore, the nature of the crime involved lent itself nicely to the program of public education and peaceful, legal redress for which the Association has become known.

The second major point is that the campaign operated concurrently with the revulsion against lynching from within the South itself. To this feeling the NAACP added and from it they took encouragement. The role of the Southern press, organized Southern women's groups, and Southern clergy and churchgoers was extremely significant in laying the basis for the decline of violence. Moreover, all this was accelerated by a slackening of the felt or implied need to use lynching as a mechanism of social control. The depression drastically reduced job opportunities for Negroes (note the reduction in migration figures in the 1930's compared to the previous decade). Meanwhile, federal programs of relief and reform had two economic effects which further lessened the social and psychological need for lynching as a control mechanism: price supports and the reduction of crop acreage put a floor beneath the Southern share of the national income, and so reduced social and economic tensions. Finally, additional programs paid for in Washington but administered locally put into white hands a new, but effective mechanism of control with which to intimidate and suppress the Negro. (The meager share of Negroes in the benefits of agricultural support and W.P.A. projects and the like tend, says Zangrando, to confirm this hypothesis.)

Research project about which no further information was received:

"Study of Statistics Concerning Minority Group Crime Issued by Law Enforcement Agencies," Gilbert Geis, Los Angeles State College, 5151 State College Drive, Los Angeles 32, California.

EDUCATION

"A Behavioral Determination of the Effect of Higher Education on Race Prejudice," George E. Rice, Jr., Department of Psychology, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia.

This is a study in which a "game theory" test of prejudice is used to determine the degree to which the subject "blocks" an unseen opponent. Twenty white female Liberal Arts college juniors and 20 white female non-college clerks matched for age and regional background all showed significantly more prejudice against a Negro "opponent" than against a white "opponent."

It was predicted that those with the college education would possess less prejudice than those in the non-college group, especially at Agnes Scott College where "tolerance is held up as an ideal." In the "game" the subject could turn on a red light and block the road for an opponent or not—the number of times the light was on served as the measure of competition or at least the lack of cooperation. The opponent was unseen and in fact non-existent. Her presence was stimulated by moves shown by lights on the game board and by a recorded, taped "self"

introduction (which established the race of the opponent).

All 40 subjects blocked Negro "opponents" significantly more than white "opponents" and showed no significant difference between the college and non-college groups. Independent measures of prejudice including spontaneous comments supported the prejudice measure.

Editor's Note: Professor Rice plans to submit his report for publication soon. Until such time, he suggests you correspond with him directly for further information.

"Education of Spanish-Speaking Children in the Southwest," Herschel T. Manuel, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

An ongoing study examines the intermingling of two linguistic and cultural groups—Spanish speaking and Anglos— the geographical and historical conditions out of which the present situation has developed, the problems created by the conflict of different languages and culture, the role of education in resolving these conflicts, the goals to be sought, the methods of researching the goals, as well as the progress attained and hoped for. Although the correspondent does not discuss methodology, hypotheses, or specific findings, he indicates that a book on his subject is forthcoming.

"Educational and Occupational Aspirations of Negro and White High School Students," Noel P. Gist and William Bennett, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

The study is based on a sample of 850 Negro and white high school students in Kansas City, Missouri. Students were all drawn from the ninth and twelfth grades. For distribution, races were about equal. The results indicate, among other things, that the aspirations of Negro students were about as high as those of white students; and the aspirations of Negro girls were higher than those of white girls. Adult females in the families, notably the mothers, were the most influential of all the persons with whom the students had contact; but Negro mothers were relatively more influential than white mothers in determining patterns of aspiration.

"Effects of Residential Segregation upon Educational Achievement," Alan B. Wilson, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley 4, California.

The effect of residential segregation upon educational achievement was evaluated by an analysis of the achievement records of elementary school students in a district characterized by residential segregation. The analysis revealed gross retardation in depressed areas. In addition to the anticipated differences between children from varying socio-economic strata and ethnic groups which contribute to the disparity in achievement, social processes within schools were found to reinforce and sustain different levels of achievement.

Two relevant mechanisms are the diffusion of educational attitudes among students and the normalization of diverging standards by teachers. It is suggested that the latter must bear some responsibility for the divergence between aspirations and achievement among underprivileged youth.

"The Growth of the Urban Negro Population and Desegregation," Clifton R. Jones, Department of Sociology, Morgan State College, Baltimore 12, Maryland.

The report on this study begins by indicating the fact that for the past two decades the urban population has grown phenomenally, while at the same time white populations have declined in central cities, particularly the larger ones. Professor Jones indicates that the enrollment of Negro children in the schools has increased faster than the Negro population in urban areas itself. In Washington, for example, the enrollment of Negro children in the schools is reported to be 79.5 per cent of the total; in Baltimore more than 50 per cent, etc. This has had a tremendous impact on desegregation and on the quality of education.

The effects, according to Professor Jones, are the following: First, desegregation has increased, due, in part, to the increase of the Negro school population and the expansion of the Negro population into white neighborhoods. Second, it has also resulted in *re-segregation*, a response to the segregated housing pattern and other ecological factors which result in a neighborhood becoming completely Negro shortly after the invasion process begins. Third, the quality of education appears to have been affected adversely by the increased enrollment of Negro children. This, he reports, is due primarily to the fact that a very large proportion of these children are recent arrivals from the Deep South—Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, and Virginia—where educational systems are poor generally, and poorer still for Negroes. Also, "Integration is a new experience for them. In the face of a system with which they are unfamiliar, associated with feelings of inferiority, the work is far below the standards required."

Editor's Note: According to the correspondent, the study was to appear in the July or August, 1962 issue of the *Southern School News*.

"Intergroup Tensions and the Campus," Hans Spiegel, Community Tensions Center, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The correspondent has just completed a first draft of a book entitled, *Intergroup Tensions and the Campus*, prepared under a foundation grant. He reports that it is a small volume that is concerned with the Springfield College Community Tensions Center as an example of what can be done on an American campus in regard to intergroup relations. Other sections of the publication deal with intergroup relations and (1) approaches to teaching the subject, (2) campus citizenship, (3) community service and research, (4) student culture, (5) curriculum implications for American higher education, and, (6) non-curriculum implications.

"Mental Abilities of Children in Different Social and Cultural Groups," Gerald S. Lesser, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

With the cooperation of the U. S. Office of Education, Hunter College is starting a research project entitled "Mental Abilities of Children from Different Social and Cultural Groups." The objective of the study is to identify and encourage talent among children from different cultural backgrounds.

"It is clear," Professor Lesser states, "that our ordinary tests of intellectual ability contain strong biases against children from diverse cultural backgrounds. We are constructing and refining tests of such skills as reasoning ability, verbal capacity, numerical facility, and space conceptualization, with which we believe we can discover exceptional talent among young children whose abilities would not ordinarily be uncovered. We are developing these tests for very young children (five to seven years of age) in order to locate these children as early as possible."

The correspondent reports that both lower-class and middle-class children from the following cultural groups will be studied: Puerto Rican, Negro, Chinese, Jewish, and Italian.

"The Negro Public College in Arkansas," A. Stephen Stephan, Department of Sociology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

This is a survey of the status of the Negro public college in Arkansas (Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas), including such factors as the governing board, trends in college enrollment, predictions of future enrollment, the purposes of the college and its divisions. Also, an assessment of the educational and income status of the parents of the students, the vocational and professional objectives of the students, and the educational background of the staff. Finally, there is material on the future role of the college as conceived by its president, its alumni, by Negro leaders, and by white leaders.

Professor Stephan also indicates that data on trends in white and Negro high school graduates and the number of Negroes enrolled in "white" colleges and at the State University are included.

It is reported that an article discussing this topic will be published by Stephan in the *Journal of Negro Education*, Summer Yearbook Issue, 1962.

"Peaceful Desegregation in the Evansville School Corporation," Alfred D. Wiley, Principal, Lincoln Elementary School, 634 Lincoln Avenue, Evansville, Indiana.

The purposes of this study were several: to determine how desegregation in other phases of community life and the quality of leadership in education operates on the Evansville plan for school desegregation; to discover any unique characteristics of the Evansville plan as distinguished from those of other selected cities such as Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.; to assess the influence of these characteristics and introductory techniques on community acceptance of the plan; and, finally, to survey the experiences of studied bodies within desegregated schools. Data were collected by historical research, personal interviews, and various types of questionnaire surveys. Populations used in the study included educational leaders and a 5 per cent stratified, random sample of parents of school children attending Evansville public schools between 1958-1959.

Among the *community factors* rated by the respondents as most influential in creating an atmosphere conducive to peaceful public school desegregation was the manner in which the mass media handled the news regarding the issue. Next was the recently improved economic and social condition of the Negro. The work of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations in desegregating recreational facilities as well as hotels, restaurants, and hospitals ranked third in importance. *School factors* pertinent to school desegregation included (in order of importance): inter-school programs in sports, music, and academic interests; the conduct of the first Negro students attending white schools; the Board of School Trustee's plan for gradual school desegregation; and the conduct of school principals and teachers. Characteristics found to be unique to the Evansville plan were gradualism, dual districting of schools, students' (Negro) choice, lack of district

lines for Negro schools, and provision of transportation for Negro students who would otherwise be unable to attend the schools of their choice.

The survey of student bodies from desegregated schools indicated that the entrance of Negro pupils had not noticeably lowered the academic level of the school and that the schools had not decreased their social programs as a result of racial integration. In addition, it was revealed that the Negro students practiced voluntary segregation only "to the extent of like interests and tastes."

Analysis of the findings supported the investigator's basic hypotheses: that school desegregation is a social process which could take place only within the broader setting of the community which, in turn, would be ultimately responsible for the consequences. Peaceful desegregation in Evansville was assured largely by: (1) the prior series of interrelated community movements to improve human relations and living conditions; (2) the qualified and respected school board and school leadership; (3) the support and cooperation of news media; (4) gradualism; and (5) the percentage and variety of prior racial contacts of white and Negro citizens. On the basis of the comparison of school desegregation situations in the other selected cities, the investigator concluded that school desegregation in Evansville could have been equally successful without features such as student Negro choice and lack of boundary lines for Negro schools.

"The Position of Organizations of Negro Public School Teachers in the South Concerning Desegregation," Jonas O. Rosenthal, Department of Sociology, Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

In this study, Professor Rosenthal has a sample of over 700 state, district, county, and urban Negro teachers' organizations in ten Southern states. He is attempting to ascertain what statements they have made pro and/or con of the question of desegregation of students and/or faculties of public schools.

His hypotheses include the following: (1) organizations of Negro teachers in the South are overwhelmingly in favor of desegregation of public school students; they are less inclined to support desegregation of faculties; (2) expressions of opinion are expected to vary on factors such as rural-urban differences, differentials in Negro-white teacher qualifications, the proportion of Negroes in the school population and the degree of threat to employment that Negro teachers feel.

Methodology involved the analysis of responses to letters of inquiry, simply requesting copies of statements made. Characteristics of the respondents were then compared.

Editor's Note: At the time we received the report on this study the findings were incomplete. The correspondent suggests you write to him for the latest information.

"Race in Elementary Schools," Theron A. Johnson, Administrator, State Education Department, Albany, New York.

In order to enlarge educational opportunity and encourage quality education in the public schools, the State Department of Education conducted a census study of all school districts in New York State which would take into account the racial composition of each elementary school building and each elementary class within a school district. Questionnaires were sent by the Division of Intercultural Relations to 882 districts; at the time of this writing 838 or 95 per cent have been returned. Preliminary analysis shows that of all the school districts in the State (not counting the district of New York City for which there are already adequate statistics) 33 per cent enrolled only white pupils, while 67 per cent included more than one ethnic group. Within this latter category the racial and ethnic composition tended to be diverse (composed of several different groups). But analysis of the composition of school buildings showed that the distribution of ethnic groups is uneven; 41 per cent of school buildings are all white and the remaining 59 per cent tend to be bi-racial.

The complete statistics of this census may be obtained by writing the principal investigator or the Intercultural Relations Department in Education.

"Social Factors and Educational Achievement and Aspirations Among Negro Adolescents," M. Richard Cramer, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The correspondent report on a four-year project financed by the U. S. Office of Education. He is currently the research associate on this study which is being co-directed by Drs. Charles Bowerman and Ernest Campbell of the University of North Carolina.

The project has two main stages. First, the investigators are engaged in an analysis of demographic correlates of such indices of educational performance and achievement as the percentage in average daily attendance, the percentage of high school graduates going on to the college, the percentage who are above the normal age for their grade, and the ratio of twelfth to fifth grade enrollments (as an

indirect measure of drop-outs). The potential correlates which they are examining are mainly socio-economic data obtained from the 1960 census. They hope to learn whether the same predictors of educational performance hold for both Negroes and whites. They also want to find out whether absolute or relative positions of Negroes, as compared with whites, on these socio-economic measures correlate more highly with educational performance. The unit of analysis is the county and they are studying all counties with more than a minimum number of Negroes in eleven Southern states where educational data are kept separately on the basis of race.

Cramer reports that he will use variables found most important in the first stage of the research as the basis for choosing specific counties to represent major types. In these counties they intend to do intensive field interviewing of adolescents and, possibly, their families to learn some of the social psychological determinants of educational aspirations and achievements. These later factors, the correspondent suggests, may turn out to be intervening variables between the demographic and the socio-economic characteristics of the county and the actual behavior of the county's youth.

"Student Opinion Regarding the University of Mississippi Integration Problem," Edgar Chasteen, Department of Sociology, Southwestern State College, Box 442, Weatherford, Oklahoma.

Immediately after Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi had been cited for contempt and the federal government had sent marshals to Oxford, Mississippi to insure that James Meredith would be enrolled, the correspondent and several of his advanced students administered a questionnaire to 685 students on the campus of Southwestern State College, Oklahoma. The 14 questions concerned attitudes toward integration; the awareness of the integration problem at the University of Mississippi; the name of the student who was being enrolled; attitudes toward the resistance by the Governor of Mississippi; and questions of States Rights, as well as attitudes toward federal intervention in the situation. The major hypotheses tested were: (1) students in a racially integrated college will disagree with the actions of the University of Mississippi; (2) opinions will differ significantly according to the major field of study in which the student is enrolled; (3) opinions will differ significantly according to the grade point average achieved by the student; (4) opinions will differ significantly according to the age of the students. (The age span found among the respondents was not great enough to test the last hypothesis.)

The results of the poll supported the first hypothesis; the majority of students were opposed to the actions by the governor at the University of Mississippi. A significant correlation between grade point average and opinion was also found although "not the type we had anticipated." Chasteen reports that they are in the process of tabulating the necessary data to test the second hypothesis.

"A Study of Admission Policies and Practices in a Medical School," Theron A. Johnson, Administrator, State Education Department, Albany, New York.

The correspondent hypothesizes that holding grade averages, medical admissions examinations, and interviews constant, the rate of acceptance to the medical school he is studying is proportionately the same for Italians, Negroes, women, and the various religious groups as it is for white, North European Protestants. A chi-square test is being used to determine the probabilities.

Editor's Note: Dr. Johnson did not specify the name of the school he is studying nor does he give any further information.

Additional studies on Education:

"College Leaders Before and After an Intergroup Relations Conference," Brother J. Wengler, O.S.F., St. Francis College, Brooklyn, New York. (Using the Bates scale and other techniques, 30 college students attending a New York City Intergroup Relations Conference at St. Francis were tested before and after participation in the conference to determine whether or not it had any effect on intergroup relations. There was "no negligible effect on the attitudes and performance levels of white college boys to Negroes in general.")

"Racial Imbalance in the School System of Plainfield, New Jersey," Max Wolff, Community Consultant, 322 West 45th Street, New York 36, New York. (The purpose of this research, conducted for the Board of Education, is to examine the racial composition of public school population and the impact of the de facto segregation on the children involved. The correspondent makes several suggestions for changes leading toward better integration. He indicates that the report was completed on June 15, 1962.)

"Desegregation in Higher Education," Lawrence Jordan, West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia. (This study of progress of desegregation in higher education in West Virginia is being prepared for the *Journal of Negro Education.*)

"Dynamics of Administrative Interaction," William C. Schutz, Department of Education, University of

California, Berkeley 4, California. (This ongoing study deals with the relationships between school board and superintendent and between principal and teacher in 100 school districts in California. It was designed to test the FIRO theory of interpersonal behavior [*FIRO*, Holt-Rinehart, 1958].)

"Interlanguage Testing Materials," Herschel T. Manuel, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas. (This ongoing project involves construction of tests of reading and general scholastic ability in parallel English and Spanish editions.)

"Teaching Human Relations," F. C. Rosecrance, College of Education, Wayne State University, Detroit 2, Michigan. (Two studies were conducted by a committee chaired by the correspondent. The first involved questioning 1108 college professors on what is being done on Human Relations in their courses for prospective teachers. This project was reported in the 1961-62 *Winter Quarterly* of the North Central Association. The second study involves questioning 1075 second year secondary school teachers regarding the preparation they received on how to deal with human relations problems.)

Research projects about which no further information was received:

"A Comparative Study of Educational Opportunities in Birmingham," S. A. Pitts, Mills College, Birmingham, Alabama.

"Public School Desegregation in Fifty-two Selected Communities," Harry Ball, Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; and George E. Simpson, Department of Sociology and Anthropolgy, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

"Status of Intergroup Education in American Schools," contemplated by H. Harry Giles, Department of Education, New York University, New York 3, New York.

"A Study of Desegregation in Oak Ridge, Tennessee," Ray R. Shrader, Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

"A Teacher-Training Project in a Suburban Community," contemplated by H. Harry Giles, Department of Education, New York University, New York 3, New York.

EMPLOYMENT

"Attitudes toward Non-Discriminatory Policies Regarding Negroes in Employment," Dwight W. Hoover, Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, 301 Wheeling Avenue, Muncie, Indiana.

This was a survey of all manufacturing firms in the Muncie, Indiana area regarding their attitudes toward hiring policies and the level of employment opportunities for Negroes. The most striking finding reported by Mr. Hoover was the "lip-service" given to equal employment opportunity. No significant number admitted prejudice. While the number of Negroes employed in some areas was low or non-existent, almost all agreed with a non-discriminatory policy.

"Human Rights Laws," Albert Rose, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

In an attempt to assess employment opportunities for Negroes, the correspondent supervised a group of graduate researchers in cooperation with the Ontario Human Rights Commission. Interviews with over 150 employers in five major cities were conducted throughout 1961; particular attention was paid to the experience of these companies and organizations in meeting the stipulations of the Fair Employment Practices Act and its administration in the Province of Ontario. In general the results were substantially negative; discrimination in employment continues to be practiced on a considerable scale. How much improvement has been made since the passage of the Act in 1951 could not be determined due to lack of data on the extent of discrimination in the early post-war years.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Albert Rose or Daniel G. Hill (Director, Ontario Human Rights Commission, 8 York Street, Toronto, Ontario) who sent in the questionnaire and relevant data.

"Job Status of Negroes," W. Ellison Chalmers, Nathaniel Dorsey and John Glass, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

The authors assume that corrective measures concerning the job status of Negroes need to be de-

signed and appraised on the basis of adequate facts and theories rather than approached haphazardly. They therefore examined all the relevant research literature appearing over the past ten years. Explanations of the current labor market situation were classified in two ways: those which explained the Negroes' inability to obtain jobs because of discriminatory practices among white employers or their agents and those which account for this situation in terms of the Negroes' lack of qualification and active participation in the labor market. The authors consider this distinction useful in designing and evaluating reform programs.

Although serious gaps of knowledge were found throughout the literature, the present job status of Negroes has been more adequately explored than either of the "explanatory" areas. In fact, so little was reported on the amount and kinds of white discrimination that the authors felt it necessary to give some of the reasons for such a paucity. More data were found on programs directed toward the reduction of discrimination, but few hard facts on the accomplishments were provided. Thus, the greatest gaps were found in the area concerning what Hope has called the "market-relevant" factors. On this, most has been done in the study of general educational achievements and school programs. These findings point out the need for much more specialized research and also the need to emphasize "compensatory" and not just "equal opportunity" programs.

"Post-Graduate Employment Experiences of Two Terminal Craft High Schools in Baltimore," Bernard Levenson, Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

The correspondent reports that he has furnished the Bureau of Old Age and Survivor's Insurance with approximately 2,000 names (together with identifying background information) of graduates of two technical high schools in Baltimore, the former having 100 per cent Negro students, the latter 99 per cent white students. BOASI will randomly select 1,000 names, search for their Social Security number, and provide the investigators with a year-by-year income of each of the 1,000 students. The trades, schools, sex, and year of graduation will be punched on cards together with income records and social security coverage, but the names will be deleted under federal disclosure rules. Comparisons of the schools, trades, sex, and trends over the last five years will then be made.

It is presumed that the two schools are equall in facilities and that earning discrepancies can probably be attributed to employment discrimination. It is expected that Negroes, in general, will earn 15 to 20 per cent less than whites, but there may be trades in which this figure is higher or lower; also it is suggested that study will be made of the differences in time before Negroes and whites secure employment after graduation and whether they are differentially laid off during periods of recession.

Additional studies on Employment:

"Occupational Choice Patterns Among Negro Adolescents," Jetse Sprey, Department of Sociology, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Investigation started in New Haven in 1957 and continued in Harrisburg in 1960. This part of the project was to be reported in the 1962 summer issue of *Social Problems*. A follow-up study, to be expanded into patterns of Negro delinquency, is intended.)

Research project about which no further information was received:

"Discrimination Against Jewish College Professors in U. S. Colleges and Universities: A Preliminary Survey," Robert M. Frumkin, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, State University College, Oswego, New York.

HOUSING AND CHANGING NEIGHBORHOODS

"Attitudes toward Integrated Housing," Ann Richardson, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1424 16th Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

The purpose of this contemplated study would be to explore a discrepancy that may exist between landlord's generally held and often expressed views about tenants' attitudes toward integrated housing and the attitudes of the tenants themselves. The hypothesis that "tenants would object" would be subjected to a small scale systematic test.

The major aim would be to investigate whether a gap exists between the widely held view which serves as a basis and rationale for a restricted residential policy and the actual attitudes of tenants. The investigation would be conducted in two or three all-white houses in Northwest Washington.

"The Availability of Apartments for African Diplomats," Ann Richardson, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1424 16th Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

The Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. has recently completed an interview study to determine the availability of "luxury" apartment accommodations for African diplomats in the area of Washington which is most convenient to the embassy area (the Northwest section of the city). A house-to-house canvas was made of 214 "luxury" apartment houses (containing approximately 26,000 apartment units). The resident managers and real estate agents for the buildings were asked whether an African diplomat would be acceptable as a tenant in the building.

Findings from the canvas were compared with those of a comparable study made ten months earlier in order to assess changes in the availability of apartments and in the real estate community's definition of the situation over that period which was one of widespread publicity and discussion in the community. It was found that, although the availability of apartments for African diplomats had not changed significantly, attitudes had tended to crystallize during the period, in the direction of greater resistance to accepting Africans as tenants.

"The Bridgeview Study: A Preliminary Report," Eleanor Leacock, Bank Street College of Education, 216 West 14th Street, New York 11, New York.

In collaboration with Martin Deutsch (New York Medical College) and Joshua A. Fishman (Yeshiva University), Professor Leacock studied the process of neighborhood integration in a Northern New Jersey industrial community, Bridgeview. Integration in Bridgeview was initially successful, but as white residents became "panicked" (largely due to the opportunist efforts of a real estate firm), they began to emigrate rapidly out of the community, leaving it predominantly Negro. A mixed community council set up to stop white emigration was also successful initially, but gradually became ineffectual. The purpose of the Bridgeview study was to uncover the precise sources of failure.

The researchers conducted a number of exploratory open-end interviews, chose a sample of 200 residents representative of the two races in and outside the council, and administered a structured questionnaire covering demographic materials, intergroup perceptions, experiences and attitudes, goals and expectations for the Bridgeview Council and the Christie 10 item F scale. Some follow-up interviews and historical inquiries were made in addition to an investigation of all real estate firms and clergymen serving the area. Finally, the attitudes of 20 Jewish residents toward Negro inhabitants were compared to the attitudes of an equal number of Negroes toward the Jews.

Major external problems facing the council were presented by: (1) a group of powerful real estate agencies who were either actively hostile to integration or somewhat neutral; and (2) a group of assorted clergymen who were divided in their perception of whether racial integration was a major or minor problem and who were generally not opposed to it, but did not encourage it. Internally the council was beset by misunderstandings. Prominent among them was the failure on the part of each group within the council to recognize and accept their differences in motivation and commitment. The Negroes felt, for example, that, since they live continuously with discrimination and are constantly combatting it in one way or another, it is hardly meaningful for them to state a commitment to each particular (and of itself minor) issue with the degree of forcefulness which those whites who voluntarily involve themselves feel compelled to proclaim. An additional source of failure was discovered through analyzing the F scale scores. The investigators found that democratic orientations among whites are related to acceptance of Negroes, but the reverse is not necessarily true for Negroes. Instead, they may be more significantly related to acceptance of *other Negroes*. Thus, when it comes to values, the Council, by its very nature, may select differentially among whites and Negroes, with a resulting incompatibility which is somewhat frustrating to both groups.

Almost the only positive or constructive element uncovered by the preliminary analysis came from favorable Jewish reactions or arose from the fact that Jews had migrated into the community first and apparently facilitated the subsequent entry of Negroes.

Editor's Note: For further information, see *The Journal of Social Issues*, 1959, 15: 30-37.

"Case Studies of Integration in Washington," Ann Richardson, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1424 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Three studies are proposed, representing three very different circumstances under which integra-

tion has taken place. Case-study procedures would be employed, and would be broadly similar in each case. The studies would include an historical review of the development of integration in the area, an investigation of external forces that have operated—the role of individual landlords, real estate companies, civic groups, etc., information on the economic and social composition of the area; and information on the behavior and attitudes of the residents.

The first study to be conducted by the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., is as follows: one integrated apartment house in Northwest Washington which has been integrated for a number of years would be compared to an all-white apartment house for a comparison on factors, such as tenant turnover, etc.

A second involves a new, integrated apartment house in Southwest Washington. It is suggested that a study of one of the new, large apartment houses in the Southwest urban renewal area which has so far been redeveloped on a non-restrictive basis, would allow good opportunities to look into the types of tenants and their reasons for moving into the area, as well as their early experiences in an unsegregated setting.

Third, a study of an integrated neighborhood in Georgetown. Georgetown is reported to be an atypical area of high land values, fashionable ambiance, and reverse migration of white families into what was previously a predominantly Negro area. Some areas in Georgetown have evidently become peacefully stabilized into integrated neighborhoods. The correspondent suggests that it would be interesting to study this particular area as a case where most of the factors involved would have led to the conclusion that any stable integration would have been impossible. The study would treat one neighborhood of a few blocks.

"The Changing Pattern of Non-White Residents in Cincinnati and Hamilton County," David T. Lewis, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

"The developing pattern of non-white increases in the Central Cities, coupled with the rapid expansion of nearly all-white rings is one of the most portentous sociological facts of current American life. . . . This paper is the first formal report on a long range, intensive study of the shifts in racial composition in residential areas in Cincinnati and Hamilton County. It includes a brief survey of the 'intergroup' organizations concerned with the movement of non-whites into white areas. Sharp, of the University of Michigan, studied the growth patterns of Greater Detroit, following the line of inquiry suggested by Schnore and Davis. Our research is another case study of metropolitan growth, differing from Sharp's in the use of census tracts, in addition to distance zones and the usual Central City and ring categories. By investigating the organizations working in the area of non-white displacement and relocation, we hope to find out what changes are taking place and what these organizations are doing about the resulting social situations. Future plans include the use of block statistics to measure segregation within tracts showing a mixed population; a comparison of various tracts (classified on the basis of proportions and changes of proportions of non-white populations) with respect to such variables as age and sex composition, dependency rates, educational attainment, and property values."

"The Defeat of a Housing Proposal," Donald H. Bouma, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Professor Bouma's full title of this study, published by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, is "Why Kalamazoo Voted No: The Defeat of a Housing Proposal." The study itself was an analysis of why Kalamazoo voters in a referendum election rejected a proposal for a Housing Commission which would attack the problem of blight. Interviews were conducted immediately after the referendum had been defeated with a representative sample of 250 respondents.

The study was designed to find out why the issue was rejected when over 30 community organizations vigorously urged its approval and only the real estate board opposed it. Analysis of the data revealed that: First, realtors were the only group closely recognized by the people as having a selfish interest in the election, but they accepted the realtors' definition of the situation—taxes would go up and people ought to help themselves. Second, high and low income groups generally were in favor while middle income groups were strongly opposed. Third, the mass media played a minor role in influencing people's decisions on how to vote. The editorial position of the newspaper had no effect. Fourth, two-thirds of the respondents thought that the city had a housing problem, but there was no pronounced opinion as to what solution should be used. Fifth, close to one-third thought one reason for defeat was that Negroes would be among the chief beneficiaries. Sixth, pronounced support came only from non-whites, college graduates, and those with less than eighth grade of schooling, and the extreme income groups. Seventh, non-voters were in favor of the proposal, but their votes would not have changed the result of the election. Eighth, union

members had a slightly higher negative vote than non-union members. And, finally, ninth, although church groups actually campaigned for the proposal, there was no evident effect.

"Discrimination in Housing, Civil Rights, and Employment," Matthew M. McMahon, Davenport Catholic Interracial Council, St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa.

This is largely local research to prove the necessity for local ordinances along the lines of housing, civil rights, and employment. The Council has found that in Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island, Illinois; Moline, Illinois; and East Moline, Illinois, there is ample evidence of job discrimination, the existence of bad housing for Negroes in Davenport and Rock Island, and some service discrimination against Negroes and Mexicans. The data obtained from these studies have been submitted to the city governments with petitions.

"Effects of Integration on Housing Purchases," Aaron J. Spector, National Analysts, Inc., 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Spector reports that personal interviews are being conducted with persons who are highly interested, moderately interested, and professionally interested in buying a house in an integrated development. The study is currently in the developmental phase and hypotheses are being formulated and a questionnaire is being drafted. Three independent samples of people will be interviewed in an effort to learn why people who are interested in homes in integrated developments finally do or do not make a purchase. Mr. Spector says, "In a sense, this is a study of the factors influencing the purchase decision."

"First Negro Residents in White Neighborhoods," L. K. Northwood, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Professor Northwood reports a study conducted by Reuel Seeman Amdur which was an investigation of 19 Negro families in the Seattle area who were the first Negro residents in white neighborhoods, of their white neighbors, and of the integration process, together with a proposed program to promote integration in Seattle. (This study was Mr. Amdur's M.S.W. thesis, and is on file in the library of the School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle.)

The action described in the report is systematically presented in terms of 42 propositions about the integration process. These propositions are related to other existing studies and to theories of discrimination. The thesis also reports on several small empirical studies about the scope of the Negro housing problem in Seattle and the work of intergroup relations agencies to ameliorate the situation. The methods of the study are criticized, and there is a final draft of a popularized account of the study included in the appendices.

"The Ludlow Study," Eleanor K. Caplan, Department of Sociology, Sociological Research Building, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

This project, directed by Marvin Sussman with Eleanor Caplan as co-investigator, began in 1958 with the random selection of 167 households out of a population of 440 households. The sample was interviewed in 1958 and used as a panel for interviewing in 1959, 1960, and 1961. Records on movement are being obtained for 1962. Throughout the total five-year period, the general aim of the investigation was to study systematically the ecological, social, psychological, and sociological factors of a middle class residential area during the process of racial invasion. Partial analysis by the correspondent on the attitudes and behavior of the white respondents in the community reveals a number of distinct patterns: (1) there was much variation in acceptance of Negro neighbors; (2) the majority of residents perceived the proportion of Negroes in the neighborhood to be approximately the same as the real situation (although there was a tendency for the residents to perceive a higher proportion than existed as the proportion of Negroes increased); (3) where attitude was unfavorable toward living in a biracial neighborhood, there was a larger number of families who moved out than where the attitude was favorable; (4) "the association between attitude and behavior increased where the intervening variable, perception of the situation, was included in the analysis as an interacting variable with attitude forming level of tolerance"; for example, white residents who express antipathy to living in a neighborhood with Negroes are motivated to move because of this attitude when they perceive Negro residents in the area in which they live. But the use of the actual situation as an intervening variable decreases the association between attitude and behavior; white residents react in terms of their perception of the situation whether or not it coincides with the actual situation.

Further information regarding this phase of the analysis may be obtained by writing to the correspondent who indicates that a monograph on the white residents, now in process, will be followed by one on the Negro "in-movers."

"The Neighborhood Association and Urban Rehabilitation," Morton Rubin, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

This study is the latest phase in research on Negro migration and adjustment in Boston. The focus is on the Washington Park renewal area, a working class neighborhood, and its extension into a middle class neighborhood. "The neighborhood association appears to be the device to conserve localistic values and, at the same time, to cope with the challenge of cosmopolitan values. Neighborhood association leaders tend to approve of renewal because the influx of low income people is associated with increasing blight. It is hoped that the rehabilitation project will either remove blighting influences or else channel them into constructive activity." Professor Rubin further reports that "Issues of community segregation versus integration or desegregation have been raised with respect to school construction on central sites. Negroes feel that they want their money's worth in new projects with integration a secondary consideration. Diverse Negro groups tend to unite when threatened with competition of other working class neighborhoods for renewal funds. There are great divisions between stable and transient Negro groups and middle and lower classes—the neighborhood associations have failed to communicate with the transient and lower classes. If absentee landlords or certain politically ambitious figures claim the allegiance of the newcomers, the renewal program could be curbed."

"Neighborhoods in Transition," L. K. Northwood, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

A study reported by Professor Northwood and conducted in cooperation with E. A. T. Barth was recently completed in Seattle, Washington. Twenty-five first Negro residents in formerly all-white areas were interviewed together with a cluster of five white neighbors for each Negro. The study describes the problems faced by the newcomer with parallel accounts by Negroes and whites. The account is placed within a theory of residential desegregation, indicating what helped and hindered this process. Special attention is given to the role of social agencies.

In general, the Negroes found the homes they purchased without the aid of social agencies. There were mixed patterns of responses to Negro entry but, in general, crises were contained. Negro entry did not become "flooding." The role of social agencies in the process was found to be minimal.

"Operation Outlook: A Study of Fair Housing Practices," John M. McGrew, Department of Sociology, University of Buffalo, Main and Niagara Streets, Buffalo, New York.

A housing survey with matched Jewish, Negro, Protestant, and interracially paired couples was made to determine the effectiveness of the New York State Metcalf-Baker Law on Fair Housing Practices. Apartment houses were chosen from the five major ecological groupings. The first hypothesis of the pilot study was that white male-Negro female paired couples would be the objects of lesser housing discrimination, should any exist, than Negro male-white female couples. The second hypothesis was that apartment owners who discriminated against the subjects would deny it verbally when subsequently questioned about it. Visits by the subjects were an hour apart and the three variables measured were the stated price of the apartment, agreement by the owner to rent it, and whether or not the couple was shown the apartment.

Six of the ten apartments tested discriminated against Negro couples; of these, four denied that they had any knowledge of the state law, and two of them agreed to rent to the racially mixed couples. There was essentially no difference in treatment of the white male-Negro female couple and the Negro male-white female couple. Finally, none of the apartment owners discriminated against Jewish couples.

"Powelton Village: A Study in Rehabilitation," Elizabeth Medland, Department of Sociology, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Residents of Powelton Village—an urban neighborhood with a population of about 6,000 in an area of 25 blocks—appears to have been phenomenally successful in neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation over the past five years and, in the process, to have generated a genuine community. This study, still in progress, is an attempt to identify and describe the factors which are responsible for this success, the processes and institutions through which the community operates, and the values around which it is consolidated. Although the focus of the study is not intergroup relations, per se, it necessarily involves considerations of intergroup relations since the community cuts across an extremely heterogeneous population which is about one-third Negro. Further information regarding the study may be obtained by consulting the correspondent.

"A Puerto Rican Housing Project," Thomas J. Maxwell, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Inter-American University, San German, Puerto Rico.

Professor Maxwell reports on his doctoral dissertation *Las Poincians: A Puerto Rican Housing Project.* This study is of particular note because of its emphasis on social distance and its criteria. It was found that there are several social or class differences between families in low cost public housing. Three groups were identified: (1) upper-lower class, with approximately ten years of residence in the project who showed improvement in income, possessions and education; (2) lower-lower class, broken families who showed little or no change in income or education, who tended to become permanent residents, and whose children received some benefits from improved housing; (3) transients who do not benefit from the housing program and for whom a new program needs to be developed. The latter group are misfits who find it difficult to make friends or "to trust others." None of the three groups could be identified by race. The residents refuse to recognize the presence of any racial discrimination.

"Race and Renewal: Studies in Community Organization, Policy, and Planning," L. K. Northwood, Department of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

After stating the nature and the scope of residential segregation in the U. S., the author proposes a theory "of the why and how of urban change." Social change occurs either as cultural drift or as directed or planned change; the theory contrasts urban renewal (directed change) with drift, as well as the determinants of residential land use with those of industrial land use.

The impact of urban renewal on ghettoed living for three cities is compared and three case studies by other researchers are used to illustrate the process of policy formation on urban renewal with special attention paid to the conflict of goals. Finally, the author considers problems in directed social change—the strategy of desegregation—with reference to additional case studies.

The correspondent indicates that the manuscript will be published early in 1963.

"Racial Differences in Finding New Housing as the Result of Freeway Displacement in St. Paul, Minnesota," F. James Davis, Department of Sociology, Orange State College, Fullerton, California.

Professor Davis conducted interviews with 177 of 433 householders displaced as a result of the building of the St. Anthony-Rondo Freeway in St. Paul, Minnesota. Of the total group of 433, 311 (72 per cent) were non-white; 140 of those interviewed were non-white. The interviews were relatively non-directive and took place from March to July, 1962.

The freeway clearance increased the non-white concentration in St. Paul within the Dale-Selby area. A much higher percentage of displaced whites attempted to leave the area and the whites who made the attempt had a much greater rate of success in getting out than did Negroes who wanted to leave. Several Negroes referred to discriminatory practices by real estate agents, potential neighbors, owners of homes for sale, etc. However, many said they had received help from agents. Professor Davis concludes by saying, "Evidently many Negroes could have gotten out if they had tried more . . . despite a rather heavy non-white concentration, St. Paul is certainly not a ghetto city."

"Relocation and Mental Health," Erich Lindimann, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston 14, Massachusetts.

This is a study of the impact of relocation on a working class, ethnically differentiated community. A comparison of pre-relocation and post-relocation interviews (intensive survey-type interviews) with approximately 500 families will be used together with pre-relocation ethnographic data and pre- and post-relocation health and welfare agency data.

The basic questions being asked are the following: (1) What social, cultural, and psychological forces in the urban, working-class, ethnic community lead to stable, mobile, and deviant patterns of adaptation? (2) What factors are involved in the development of patterns of health and welfare agency use? (3) What is the impact of relocation and various patterns of post-relocation experience on patterns of adaptation to forced social change? The general issues of inter-group relations are involved at all levels in this investigation; in particular, the pervasive question concerns the ways in which various forms of social organizations provide meaningful bases for individual functioning, so that social resources are utilized to achieve such meaning.

"Residential Decision-Making in a Middle Class Northwest Detroit Neighborhood," Eleanor T. Wolf, Department of Sociology, Wayne State University, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Professor Wolf reports that one of the most recent areas to experience Negro in-movement for the first time (August, 1960) is the so-called Bagley neighborhood in Northwest Detroit. This is the setting for the proposed research, selected because it

seems to offer some promise of being successful in its attempt to retain biracial occupancy.

The research plan is built around home interviews with an area-probability sample of about 200 households designed to reveal information about the following sub-areas: (1) the residential plans of those families who have been living in the neighborhood; (2) the characteristics and reasons for entering of the newly-arrived families. These data will be supplemented by interviews with business and civic leaders in the area, an analysis of real-estate activity, a study of the manifest and latent functions of the Bagley Community Council to be carried out by direct observation and a continuous observation of the developments of the local elementary school.

"Residential Integration and Property Values," Erdman Palmore, Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

What are the effects of Negro entry into a neighborhood on property values, turnover of homes, and amount of Negro influx; and how does the occupational class of the Negroes compare with their white neighbors? In order to answer these questions, Palmore found nine neighborhoods in New Haven which were all white in 1950 and in which Negroes had bought homes between 1950 and 1960. Property values were measured by the deeds of sale in the Town Clerk's Office. Turnover was measured by the average number of years between sales per piece of property. Occupational class was measured by Hollingshead's Occupational Scale.

The findings: (1) Property values in all but one of these neighborhoods had increased as much as or more than the average for New Haven. One neighborhood showed no increase or decrease. (2) Turnover rates were stable for all neighborhoods. (3) There was a low degree of Negro influx into all neighborhoods. (4) Negroes' occupational class was higher than their white neighbors in each neighborhood.

Editor's Note: A complete report of this study by Erdman Palmore and John Howe of Yale University appears under the title, "Residential Integration and Property Values," *Social Problems*, 1962, 10:52-55.

"Some Social Aspects of Urban Renewal," William H. Key, Director of Urban Renewal and Mental Health Project, The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.

A research and demonstration project to investigate the effect of forced relocation on the lives of individuals has been set up in Topeka, Kansas. It sets out to test the hypothesis that the provision of a systematic, planned counselling program will significantly reduce the deleterious effects of such forced mobility. The project will study and compare, over a period of five years, the following groups: (1) approximately 2,000 individuals displaced by an Urban Renewal program; (2) 200 individuals displaced by an Interstate Highway "70" Project; (3) 100 individuals who do not move; and (4) 100 individuals who move voluntarily.

The entire Urban Renewal population will have available a program of planned counselling and a sample of the Urban Renewal group will be studied intensively by a therapeutic team, and where appropriate, psycho-therapy will be offered The basic design is a before- and after-study utilizing control groups. Data will be gathered before relocation and two and four years later; each population will be compared with itself and with control groups.

It is too early in the project for the investigators to report any findings.

"A Summary of Recent Research Concerning Minority Housing in Seattle," Walter B. Watson and Ernest A. T. Barth, Institute for Sociological Research, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

This study was first reported in the 1961 *News Letter on Desegregation*, and we here report a summary of a number of recent studies and data from the 1960 U. S. Census which bear on minority housing in Seattle. The abstract is based on a report prepared for the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Minority Housing. Professors Watson and Barth find: at present, there is a pronounced pattern of residential concentration of non-whites in Seattle. Over the past ten years there has been an increase rather than a decrease in this concentration. This is particularly true for Seattle Negroes. Associated with the residential concentration of non-whites, there is a pattern of *de facto* school segregation of non-white children, which tends to disadvantage them educationally and creates administrative and educational problems for teachers and school officials.

In attempts to find housing outside of the ghetto area, non-white residents experience discrimination. A few of them do secure such housing at a cost of considerable added effort and expense. When the minority group members enter previously all-white neighborhoods, they usually experience little hostility from their neighbors (although, in some cases, they face the active opposition of members of the real estate profession).

Many white residents are reportedly willing to sell their homes to non-whites, and many whites per-

ceive housing segregation on a racial basis as a "problem" in the city. The alleged deleterious effect of non-white occupancy upon property values was found to be false. The residential concentration of non-whites is a major cause of serious social problems for the community, and may, if the trend in other communities is any guide, establish the basis for deterioration of race relations in the future.

Finally, the correspondents report that the devices which have been instituted to deal with this problem have been relatively ineffective.

Editor's Note: Barth indicates that he has conducted a series of case studies of desegregated neighborhoods which will be summarized in a forthcoming bulletin to be published by the Anti-Defamation League. In addition, two areas of Seattle have been surveyed to determine the number of individuals advertising their houses for sale who are willing to offer these homes on an "open market." The publication of the findings of this study is expected shortly in the *Journal of Intergroup Relations*. Finally, from a review of the literature on the housing problems of Negroes, and from several small pilot projects carried on in the Seattle area, it was possible to devise a model for the analysis of patterns of housing distribution for Negroes. The model considers the Negro community as a sub-system within the social system of the broader metropolitan community. It focuses on questions related to the supply and demand for housing of minorities.

"A Survey of Practitioner Attitudes About Neighborhood Tipping, Fair Quotas, and First Negro Residents," L. K. Northwood and Louise Kline, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

138 executives in housing, human relations, and social services in 52 cities were asked questions about their beliefs regarding factors that inhibit the Negroes' search for housing, factors that inhibit Negro buyers from reaching white sellers and factors that complicate neighborhood desegregation. Information was gathered about 22 items which now provide a reasonably valid picture of consensus, contradiction, and beliefs about "fair quotas," "tipping point," and proper aids to "pioneers."

Editor's Note: A mimeographed report on this study is available from Professor Northwood at the School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

"Three Research Studies on Race and Housing," L. K. Northwood, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Three empirical studies are reported. These were conducted by Frances R. Coughlin, Harold H. Huebner, Clifford H. Hussey, and Edmund Machamer. They were group projects.

The first study is an analysis of the 1960 U. S. Census data by four types of tracts: white, "pioneer" (containing 4-13 Negro persons), interracial, and "ghetto." A comparison was made of population trends, home ownership, value of housing and condition of housing.

The second study is based on data submitted by 44 local citizens' groups with a major interest in "open occupancy" housing. Such topics were studied as "(1) the reason for each group's formation; (2) the organization of the groups; (3) the activities and functions of the groups; and, (4) problems and opposition encountered."

The third study analyzes the division of labor that has been effected among the human relations organizations in Seattle during the past ten years with respect to minority housing. It is based on analyses of minutes and publications of the agencies, field observations of the agencies in action, and extensive interviews with agency executives. A conceptual scheme is proposed for further analysis of intergroup agencies.

"The Willingness of Ministers to Sign Open-Occupancy Pledges in a New York Suburb," Robert W. Friedrichs, Department of Sociology, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey.

The research "sought to test the relatively impressionistic findings of Campbell and Pettigrew's Little Rock study among clergymen in a Northern suburban county who were asked to cooperate with a campaign seeking registrations to an open-occupancy pledge. Seventy-eight clergymen out of a universe of 133 were interviewed."

The following conclusions were reached: (1) clergy identifying themselves as liberal or neo-orthodox evidenced greater concern for open-occupancy than fundamentalists or those traditionally orthodox; (2) corrective Pearsonian correlation of .76 between the attitudes of the clergy and the behavior of his congregation regarding open-occupancy; (3) the correlation between the attitudes of the Roman Catholic clergy and the behavior of their congregations was higher than the average correlation in the sample; (4) clergymen with the longest tenures generally were found to be more conservative regarding the role of the church *vis-à-vis* open-occupancy than were those with shorter tenures. Finally, Professor Friedrichs reports that "contrary to the Little Rock study, the clergy in smaller congregations had somewhat less favorable attitudes toward an open-occupancy campaign than those in larger congregations."

Additional studies on Housing and Changing Neighborhood:

"Attitudes toward Negroes in a Racially Mixed Neighborhood," Brother J. Wengler, O.S.F., St.

Francis College, Brooklyn, New York. (In a study of 30 Negro and white families in a mixed neighborhood, it was found that there was little objection to interaction in most areas, except intermarriage.)

"Determinants of Residential Stability in a Racially Integrated Middle Income Cooperative," Harold Goldblatt, Chief, Research Unit, City Commission on Human Rights, 80 Lafayette Street, New York 13, New York. (The data, currently being analyzed, are mainly mail returns of a questionnaire, supplemented by telephone and personal interviews. The sample consists of 80 per cent returns from 206 family residents in the cooperative.)

"Migrant Adjustment Experiences in Cleveland," William Gremley, Executive Director, Cleveland Community Relations Board, 1404 East 9th Street, Cleveland 14, Ohio. (This new family interview project, still in progress, concerns in-migrant adjustment experiences into an urban milieu. It is designed to determine "whether or not getting used to living in this urban center has been a more difficult experience than in prior residences.")

"Neighborhood Power Structure and its Relationship to Planned Change," Jack Rothman, School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (The purposes of this research, currently in an exploratory stage, are twofold: (1) to seek the relationship between neighborhood ethnic and racial groups and the power structure; (2) to determine the relationship between power structure and planned social change as conducted through neighborhood planning councils.)

"Urban Renewal," Benjamin Baker, Department of Political Science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. (Included in the correspondent's forthcoming book, a general evaluation of the urban renewal program, is a chapter entitled "The Human Side of Renewal," which deals with the impact of the program on minorities.)

Research projects about which no further information was received:

"Discrimination in Housing," George I. J. Dixon, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

"Housing Needs and Mobility among Middle Class Negro Families in an Area Undergoing Urban Renewal," Howard E. Freeman, The Florence Heller Graduate School, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts.

"Housing of Minority Groups in Small Communities," Edward F. Pierce, State University College, Oswego, New York.

"Urban Renewal and Social Renovation," Trafford P. Maher, Director, Department of Education; Human Relations Center, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri.

INTERMARRIAGE

"Inter-Ethnic Marriages in Los Angeles: 1948-1959," John H. Burma, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

This is a study of 375,000 marriage licenses issued between 1948 and 1959 in Los Angeles County, of which 3,200 were by a white person and a person of some other race or ethnic group. In 1948 the California Anti-Miscegenation Law was ruled unconstitutional, and in 1959, the legislature forbade asking race on marriage licenses.

During the period studied, the number of interracial marriages increased from around five per 1,000 to around 16 per 1,000 in 1959. Between 1953 and 1959 total marriages increased 22 per cent; intermarriages 220 per cent. The largest number of marriages were Negro-white (male given first), which constitute 25 per cent of the total; the other major categories were Filipino-white, 22 per cent; white-Japanese, 12 per cent; white-Negro, 9 per cent; white-Filipino, 7 per cent; Japanese-white, 6 per cent; Chinese-white, 6 per cent; and white-Chinese, 5 per cent.

Sex ratio was not found to be a primary factor producing or preventing intermarriage, since there are more Negro women than Negro men and more white women than white men, yet both these male groups out-married in larger numbers. The highest sex ratio was among Filipinos; Filipino men had the

highest out-marriage rates for males, but Filipino women had the highest out-marriage rate for females. Chinese, with the second highest sex ratio, were the second highest in out-marriage for both males and females.

"Self-Concept and Parental Identification of Young Adults with Mixed Caucasian-Japanese Parentage," Dora Shu-Fang Dien, Department of Psychology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

Subjects were recruited from the student body of the University of Hawaii on a voluntary basis. A simple seven-point rating form consisting of 24 trade names was used to secure four concepts—the self, the ideal-self, father, and mother. Significant findings were as follows: Caucasian-Japanese males have a smaller self-ideal discrepancy score than their Caucasian and Japanese counterparts. They further have a smaller overall discrepancy score for concepts of self, ideal-self, father, and mother. Self-ideal discrepancy is correlated with discrepancy between concepts of ideal-self and the same sex parent. These phenomena were not found for females.

Editor's Note: The correspondent reports that data for the Allport-Vernon-Lindsey study of values and the French test of insight are not systematic enough to relate to the above findings.

Additional studies on Intermarriage:

"Jewish Intermarriage in the United States," Eric Rosenthal, Queens College, Flushing 67, New York. (Last summer the correspondent analyzed intermarriage data for the State of Iowa and plans to publish this analysis in the *American Jewish Year Book*, 1963. In addition, an analysis of Bigman's survey of Washington, D. C. [with special emphasis on intermarriage data] is contemplated.)

"A Study of Intermarriage," Albert Gordon, 510 Ward Street, Newton Center 59, Massachusetts. (This ongoing research deals with intermarriage among racial, religious, and ethnic groups. There is also a report on student attitudes at 44 colleges and universities on interdating, intermarriage, and social distance.)

LEGISLATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS

"Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation: Findings of the San Francisco Civil Rights Inventory," Irving Babow, School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Since discrimination in the community studied has become increasingly covert, a variety of methods was needed to assess its extent in places of public accommodation. Interviews with managerial personnel and unofficial informants were supplemented by observation and experimental checks by Negro and white applicants requesting reservations. The investigators found that on the whole, minority group individuals in San Francisco have access on an equal and unsegregated basis to restaurants, hotels, other places of public accommodation, and transportation facilities. However, some important "pockets" of discrimination persist, especially regarding the Negro who occasionally receives covert differential treatment in the form of subtle, but pointed remarks.

Editor's Note: An article on this research by Babow appeared in *The Journal of Intergroup Relations*, 1961, 2:332-340.

"Negro Civil Rights Organizations in Alabama," Jacquelyne Johnson Clarke, Department of Sociology, Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi.

Professor Clarke describes a study in which she has been engaged comparing the goals and techniques of three Alabama Negro civil rights organizations. Her sample consisted of 513 members of the following groups: The Montgomery Improvement Association, The Tuskegee Civil Association, and The Alabama Christian Association for Human Rights.

The survey showed that the general goals of the three organizations—as stated by the group and as conceived by the sample participants—are really similar. Those differences which were found to exist were seen as a function of particular situational factors, including the socio-economic background of the participants (e.g., a greater degree of religiosity in the program is more functional for groups characterized by low socio-economic backgrounds) and leadership-follower relationships (members are willing to follow the leaders' program, but there tends to be greater "blind" support by lower class mem-

bers). Finally, and of critical importance, is the finding that the rank order of discrimination hypothesis devised by Gunnar Myrdal does not now hold *in toto* for the sample Alabama groups.

Editor's Note: The correspondent stated that the full report of this study appears in *These Rights They Seek*, (Washington, D. C.: The Public Affairs Press, 1962.)

"Poll Tax Payments in Virginia," Harry W. Roberts, Department of Sociology, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia.

The study reported by Professor Roberts involves determining by years (for each county and city in the state of Virginia) the number of males and females of the Negro and white group who have paid poll taxes. It is part of a larger study of "The Political Behavior of Negroes in Virginia."

Roberts reports that there are no particular hypotheses involved in his study. Rather, he intends to gather factual data and see what can be discovered.

The procedure involves letters mailed to city and county officials for poll tax lists. These are to be analyzed for male and female payers. Comparisons of the performances of the two races will be made. Some attention will be given to determining factors affecting performances in this area.

"The Relationship Between Student Movements and Adult Leadership in the Negro Community and in Interracial Civil Rights Organizations," August Meier, Department of History, Morgan State College, Baltimore 12, Maryland.

This research has been done chiefly in ten cities in "the Upper South" where the student movement has had some significant degree of success. The data have been obtained through two methods: first, participant observation in the student movement in the city of Baltimore and in the state of Maryland and at certain meetings of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and, second, through extensive interviews in various cities with both youth and adults.

Professor Meier reports that contrary to the general impression (such as that created by Louis Lomax in his article, "The Negro Revolt Against the Negro Leaders," in *Harpers* in June, 1960), the situation is a highly complex one and the relationships between students and adults vary from community to community.

Professor Meier reports that the NAACP is not necessarily a "conservative" organization. Although it is true that in a number of localities, the adult NAACP leadership does urge a go-slow approach, the quality of branch leadership varies considerably from community to community and the national office of the NAACP encourages direct action techniques such as employed by the student movement. In a number of instances, the conflict between the NAACP and the students has developed out of rivalry over who is going to control the direct-action program. Moreover, the student youth movement has tended to drift away from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. There is no disagreement as to philosophy or technique. Rather, it appears to be a matter of personalities and power within the civil rights movement.

In large part because of the power and prestige rivalries between the NAACP and SCLC and because CORE has been unable to give sizeable financial assistance to the student movement, there is a distinct danger that extreme left-wing groups may move in and turn the movement to their own ends, by continuing to supply money and advice as they have recently been doing. (Meier reports that the Negro youth are themselves for the most part radical on only one issue—civil rights.)

In general, he states that the youth have looked to the adults for assistance, but then have tended to want to run their own show. This has led to difficulties with the adult community when those who contribute financially and in other ways, expect to be consulted about tactics and strategy. In some towns, a successful *modus vivendi* between youth and adults has been worked out in this matter; in others, it has not proven possible. The youth have generally felt that they were in the vanguard of the civil rights movement and that, therefore, they deserve adult support. They have often been critical of adult leadership and have been able to discredit some established adult leaders. However, for the most part they have used their power in a negative fashion, rather than in a positive fashion, by maneuvering various factions of the adult community to work along with them. Finally, it is reported that, although the work of CORE, SCLC and NAACP in the direct-action area must not be minimized, it is clear from an analysis of the data gathered in the communities studied, that the student movement has had the effect of increasing the militance of Negro adults, in a way that no other movement or organization has.

"A Survey of the Pittsburgh Negro Community," Mabel A. Elliott, Department of Sociology, Chatham College, Pittsburgh 32, Pennsylvania.

Professor Elliott helped set up and supervise the project entitled "A Survey of the Pittsburgh Negro Community: Their Attitudes Toward Civil Rights Achievement and Their Knowledge of the Commis-

sion on Human Relations." This research involved interviewing 119 Negroes in heavily populated Negro areas in Pittsburgh, i.e., those with over 40 per cent Negro residents.

The persons interviewed were questioned on knowledge of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations and were asked whether or not they believed there had been any improvements so far as their civil rights were concerned. Various analyses were made according to occupation, education, etc.

The findings of the study indicated that the majority (64 per cent) of Negroes knew of the Commission by name only or did not know it existed at all. Of those who knew it by name, 20 of 43 persons held that there had been improvement, and 27 of 39 who were acquainted with its functions believed there had been some improvement. Only 13 of the 33 who were not aware of the Commission's existence believed that civil rights for Negroes had improved in Pittsburgh.

"Youth Looks at Civil Liberties in the 1960 Election," H. H. Remmers, Purdue Opinion Panel, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Poll report No. 61 of the Purdue Opinion Panel, as reported by Professor Remmers, is based on data from a representative national sample of 2,000 high school students, stratified by sex, grade, region and rural-urban residence. The survey was designed to: (1) predict the outcome of the 1960 presidential election; (2) investigate some of the determinants of the choice of candidates; and (3) ascertain any change of attitude towards civil liberties since 1951.

Editor's Note: For description of methods and results, consult the correspondent.

Additional studies on Legislation and Civil Rights:

"Civil Rights for Negroes in Orleans Parish," Herbert Jacob, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin. (The investigator is currently surveying the disposition of criminal cases in Orleans Parish, District Attorney's Office. This, among other things, involves examination of whether [and how much] discrimination there is against Negroes. Closed cases during 1954, 1956, 1958 and 1960 are being systematically sampled. The author indicates that the findings of this survey may be found in vol. 8 of *Tulane Studies in Political Science* [New Orleans: Tulane University], scheduled for publication during the winter of 1962-3.)

"Literacy Tests and Voting," William W. Van Alstyne, College of Law, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. (Scheduled for publication in the *Michigan Law Review*, January, 1963, this article discusses legal and pragmatic considerations in the Federal Administration's bill to eliminate literacy tests beyond a sixth grade education as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections.)

"The Migrant Labor Problem—Its State and Interstate Aspects," Howard Palley, Department of Social Science, Patterson State College, Wayne, New Jersey. (In a completed article to appear in the *Journal of Negro Education*, the correspondent describes the conditions of migrant labor, proposes a solution requiring remedial legislation and discusses the difficulties involved in such legislation.)

"Procedural Due Process for Students," William W. Van Alstyne, College of Law, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. (This completed study is scheduled to appear in the *University of California at Los Angeles Law Review*.)

"What is the Extent of Hospital Discrimination in Cleveland?" William Gremley, Executive Director, Cleveland Community Relations Board, 1404 East 9th Street, Cleveland 14, Ohio. (The purpose of this on-going research is to investigate staff appointments to a Cleveland hospital and doctors' personal knowledge of hospital policy with reference to ward or room segregation or other administrative segregation and discrimination.)

Research project about which no further information was received:

"Community Attitudes toward Equal Accommodations Legislation," Dorothy Arnold, Goucher College, Towson, Maryland.

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS

"Christmas in the Life of a Jewish Teen-Ager," Irving Canter, B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

According to the findings of a survey of 868 members of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, it is clear that religious holidays are widely observed in the public school. Fully 96 per cent of the group reported some Christmas activity and 47 per cent reported some Chanukah activities in their schools. About 15 per cent of the BBYO members opposed such holiday observations in principle, while 80 per cent had no objections—or were strongly in favor of holiday activities "as long as the religious elements were excluded."

Compulsory singing of religious Christmas songs in the public school is disturbing to almost half of the Jewish students. They feel so uncomfortable that they either do not sing or they hum or skip the objectionable parts.

Seventeen per cent of the respondents were called upon to explain the Jewish position on Christ. Although 95 per cent of these felt they had handled the situation as well as could be expected with the limited knowledge they had, more than half expressed the desire to become better informed.

One Jewish teenager out of 20 encounters an anti-Semitic incident during the Christmas season —at exactly the same time that exchanges of cards and gifts, parties and communal singing are, in many instances, bringing Jews and Christians closer together.

Despite their heavy exposure to Christmas activity in the public schools and in the community, most Jewish teen-agers do not carry Christian-oriented activities over into their daily lives. Only a small minority of the youth participate in all-Jewish Christmas parties or send Christmas cards or gifts to other Jews. On the other hand, 90 per cent of the youth observe Chanukah at home and in their BBYO groups and more than half participate in some synagogue Chanukah programs.

"Desegregation in the Catholic Church," William A. Osborne, Department of Sociology, St. John's University, Jamaica 32, New York.

In order to investigate the Negroes' status in the Catholic Church, the author studied not only the Church itself, but also schools, hospitals, seminaries, and organizations supported by the church, as well as the forces behind the desegregation process in that church. He hypothesized that the French Catholic culture of Southern Louisiana has produced a milder variety of racial segregation and that theology is a factor in maintaining church segregation and social cohesion. He does not describe the methods or the particular results, but indicates that the findings were positive.

"Hostility and Jewish Group Identification," Leon Oscar Brenner, Graduate School, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

The purpose of this research was to examine the relationship between hostility and Jewish group identification. That the relationship is a curvilinear one, that Jews as a group show less hostile expression than non-Jews and that Jewish group identification is multidimentional were the hypotheses to be tested. Through the development of a scale of Jewish identification and its factor analysis, the relationship of the desired factors of identification to the expression of hostility has been investigated. For the purpose of this study, Jewish group identification was operationally defined as the total score on the Scale of Jewish Identification.

From the findings, the correspondent concluded: (1) Within the Jewish group, those individuals with extremely low and high identification manifest significantly lower hostile expression than do the individuals comprising the intermediate range of identification. (2) As a group, Jews manifest significantly less outward expression than non-Jews. (3) Jewish identification must be viewed multidimensionally, with not only several facets comprising this identification, but also features of ambivalent attitudes within the several dimensions.

"The Impact of Italian Migration and American Catholicism," Francis X. Feminella, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Adelphi College, Sayville, New York.

After sketching briefly the impact of coming together of Italian immigrants and American Catholicism dominated by the Irish, the author describes three possibilities open to the Italians and its implications for them. In the first place, they could challenge the norms of the older Catholic oligarchy from within the Church which would have seemed to be the most "normal," except that Catholics would have retained the label of being foreign and therefore hindered their acceptance in American society and any attempt on their part towards upward mobility. Consequently, this was not the most widespread response; nor was the alternative means of challenging Church norms by converting to Protestantism, since it often involved

censure from one's family and friends. Secondly, Italian immigrants could accept American Catholicism as they found it, and use it as a means of upward mobility. Despite any feelings of guilt which may have developed from such a radical change of religious temperament, this response was quantitatively substantial. Equally widespread was a third response—withdrawal from the problem of norm conflict but not withdrawing from membership. Italians choosing this method of coping with the problem incurred no immediate censureship from fellow immigrants who could empathize with them, nor later if they achieved economic success or social prestige. If, however, their children or grandchildren are currently in the lower socio-economic classes, they are disparaged by "Irish-Italians" or those who conformed. The author proposes that the presence of Italians in this category, if they are large enough in number, will change the character of the Catholic Church in this country by updating it culturally so that the characteristics of another ethnic group are included.

Editor's Note: The details of this analysis may be found in the *American Catholic Society Review*, 1961, 22:233-241.

"The Penitente Brotherhood in New Mexico," John Burma, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

An historical study on the "Penitente Brotherhood in New Mexico" was conducted by Ralph Luabben and John Burma. They report: "The earliest Spanish settlers coming to New Mexico brought with them the culture trait of self-flagellation as penance. Due primarily to isolation, this trait has survived for three hundred years in the mountains of New Mexico as one aspect of the Penitente Brotherhood. This Brotherhood incorporated some traits already present into a new manifestation; the organization achieved real importance in part because isolation prevented competition and diffusion. At first a completely open organization, conflict with the Catholic Church and derisive attitude by Anglos drove the movement largely underground.

"The most unusual aspect of this sect is (or was) its special Easter marches, chants, flagellations, use of the cross, and general punishment of the body to show repentance. Over the years the emphasis on various aspects of the Brotherhood have changed, with today a lessening of the mutual benefit, penitential torture, and general "separateness" of the group, an increase in its political aspects, much improvement in its relationship to the Church, and a decline in its general influence and prestige.

"The special goal of this study, other than a general historical, descriptive, and analytical treatment of the organization, is to bring the data on the Brotherhood up to the 1960's, which has never been done."

"The Potential in Religion Textbooks for Developing a Realistic Self-Concept," Sister Rose Albert Thering, O.P., Sisters of St. Dominic, Dominican College, 5915 Erie Street, Racine, Wisconsin.

This research is an analysis of Catholic secondary religious textbooks to test the hypothesis that these teaching materials contain the potentials which aid the Catholic student in his formulation of a realistic image of himself as a firm and secure person in his own culture; and that they tend to build in the adolescent an image of himself as a constructive person in his relationships with persons not of his group. Investigation of the relevant intergroup content was designed to answer four questions: (1) What are the implied and explicit teachings of these materials as they bear upon the field of intergroup relations? (2) Is the total intergroup content oriented in any definite direction? (3) What themes serve as occasions for intergroup references and how have these been treated? (4) What are the problems which Catholic communicators face when writing of their own or other groups—religious, racial, and ethnic. For this inquiry, the Berelson content analysis methodology was used.

These interpretations were drawn from the data: (1) The general score of imbalance indicated an over- or positive orientation for intergroup units. (2) Although the racial/ethnic groups were less visible in the units, these intergroup areas were portrayed more positively than the religious. (3) One of the seven basic series revealed all positive coefficients of imbalance for the nine categories as they related to intergroup areas. This series had higher positive coefficients for the religious areas as compared with the racial/ethnic, an evident opposite pattern noted for other series. (4) Recently published material tended to present intergroup themes in a more constructive manner, with special attention given to psychological approach. And (5) Whenever the approach was apologetical, the relevant materials tended to be less positively, or even negatively, presented. The "Kerygmatic," liturgical, and historical approaches proved most often to give a relatively positive, constructive treatment of other groups.

The investigator concluded by stating: "When religious education provides opportunities for the adolescent to get a realistic image of himself, he will form wholesome 'reflected appraisals,' thus, as he looks outward, he will see himself in his attitudes toward others as a person of good will, exhibiting

understanding, charity and justice toward all persons, regardless of creed, color, or race."

"Religion in Hawaii," Bernhard L. Hörmann, Social Research Laboratory, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

The correspondent has conducted various studies on religion in Hawaii. These include a research project on self-identification and social situations, an inventory of all organized religious groups and places of worship, as well as an investigation of the marginal man in religion and in religiously mixed families. Preliminary analysis indicates that many Chinese and Japanese of Hawaii are religiously marginal, on some occasions identifying themselves as Christian, on others as non-Christian (Buddhist), and on still others as having no religion at all. Second, many religiously mixed Oriental families have little or no strain, though a few do show serious strains. The correspondent hopes that further analysis will reveal an explanation of this.

"Religious Debate: Attitudes toward it and its Effect," James P. Swinney, Department of Speech, Freed-Hardenau College, Henderson, Tennessee.

In view of the resurgence of interest in religious debate, the Persuasion Research center at Freed-Hardenau College conducted a survey among Church of Christ ministers. Of the 25 items in the questionnaire, eleven dealt with *attitudes* regarding the purposes of debate, qualifications of the successful debaters, participation in and justification for debates, while 14 items were concerned with religious debate *effectiveness*—awareness, interest, trial, and acceptance. A total of 112 questionnaires was selected for study from 250 sent to preachers who had debated publicly and a group of ten non-debaters was used as a control.

In general, respondents perceived religious debates to have a variety of purposes; to seek and teach the truth, to save the lost and to attract the curious; these ranked high among the answers to this question. A good debater, according to them, should be prepared, intelligent, sportsmanly, and so on. Over 90 per cent felt that the results of a debate justified the expense and effort involved. About three-fourths thought that debates did more good than harm. Slightly less than this indicated that their respect for a minister increased if he had debated in public, and about half felt that the audience should be allowed to ask questions.

Religious debate was found most effective in the matter of awareness and interest and more effective in attracting non-members than any other form of religious mass communication. Apparently, lower middle and upper lower class audiences are the most receptive, although the conduct of the disputants tends to increase "party spirit" rather than generate a search for truth.

A report on the complete results is now in process.

"Selected Theological and Educational Factors in the Personality Development of Jewish Youth," Edward Zerin, Temple B'nai Jeshurun, 51st and Grant Avenue, Des Moines 12, Iowa.

Rabbi Zerin states, "American Jews today are challenged either to create an American Judaism or through inertia to permit Judaism in America to die. In order to gain insight into the fundamental concepts necessary for the creation of a dynamic American Judaism, this dissertation has undertaken a two-fold purpose; to discover how Jewish beliefs relate themselves to the personality development of Jewish youth and to relate these findings to the Jewish and educational background of the young people."

A battery of four inventories, consisting of the California Test of Personality, the F-Scale, an original Inventory of Theological Belief, and an original Inventory of Biographical Data, was submitted to 492 Jewish young people coming primarily from California. Three methods were used to evaluate the findings. First, the scores for the entire group were tabulated for all inventories. Second, correlations were established between selected biographical data items and those scores on the various theological and personality inventories. Third, the 50 persons scoring at each of the extremes of the ITB, F, and the three inventory scores of the CTP were selected, their biographical data analyzed, and correlations established between biographical data and the results of the various theological and personality inventories and between scores of the inventories themselves.

The findings were as follows: the group as a whole tended to reject supernaturalism; also, it evidenced a lesser predisposition toward prejudice, a higher self-adjustment and total adjustment score, and a slightly lower social adjustment score than did the general population. The correlations between selected IBD profiles and the scores on other inventories showed that "religious preference," "type of Jewish school attended," and "years of attendance at Jewish school" had a greater relationship to theological belief than to personality development. The only group inclined toward supernaturalism was the Orthodox. Those with no religious affiliation and the adherents of Reform Judaism and Conservative Judaism indicated decreasing degrees of rejection

of supernaturalism in the order named. The scores of those who attended a Conservative or Reform Jewish school supported these conclusions; the Orthodox school group, however, inclined more to the rejection of supernaturalism than did the Orthodox religious preference group.

The Conservative and Reform groups differed only slightly on the CTP scores; on the other hand, the Orthodox group and those with no religious preference, alike, scored several points lower on all inventories. The scores according to the "type of Jewish school attended" completely supported these findings. Young people with intensive Jewish educations indicated the greatest acceptance of supernaturalism, showed the greatest degrees of adjustment, and also revealed the greatest anti-democratic trends. Those without religious training rejected supernaturalism, exhibited the least predisposition to prejudice, and differed little from school groups on the adjustment scores.

Editor's Note: For further information regarding the project, analysis of the profiles, practical recommendations, and suggestions for future studies, contact Rabbi Zerin.

Additional studies on Religion:

"The Function of Values and Interests in the Process of Social Change," Sister Marie Augusta (Neal), Department of Sociology, Emmanuel College, 400 The Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts. (The objective of this ongoing research is to examine the response of priests in the Archdiocese of Boston to pressure to change their stand on minority group relations. A stratified random sample of 259 was administered a questionnaire covering five subjects: command-obedience relation, social responsibility, independent training for children, attitude toward the intellectual life, and motivational awareness.)

"Religion and Intergroup Relations," Robert Mitchell, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley 4, California. (This proposed study will be based on self-administered questionnaires sent to a sample of parishioners selected from a sample of all churches from within a particular city. The hypothesis to be tested is that denominational and religious belief has an important influence on attitudes toward other religious groups.)

"Religious Segregation in a Suburb," Andrew M. Greeley, National Opinion Research Center, 5720 South Woodlawn, Chicago 37, Illinois. (This is a study of the interaction or lack thereof of Protestants and Catholics in an exclusive residential suburb. The main source of data was golf starting sheets at a local country club. A full report appears in *Social Compass*, May 1962.)

Research projects about which no further information was received:

"The Image of the Church," Hal M. Wells, Department of Psychology, Elmira College, Elmira, New York.

"Religion and Prejudice," Gordon W. Allport, Department of Psychology, Harvard University, 306 Emerson Hall, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

[Editor's Note: *In past years a number of studies dealing with freedom-rides, sit-ins, and other means of passive resistance have been included under this heading. It is interesting to note that this year there were few studies of this nature reported and that the focus of research on social movements appears to have shifted toward the study of the "Radical Right."*]

"Participant Observation in a Super-Patriot Discussion Group," Mark Chester and Richard Schmuck, The Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The investigators traced some social psychological phenomena observed through their participation in a super-patriot discussion group. In terms of significant social background data, the observed super-patriots were, for the most part, lacking in advanced education, over 45 years of age, fundamentalist Baptists; and either lower middle-class entrepreneurs, lower echelon white collar workers or housewives. With regard to super-patriot positions and programs, the researchers found that anti-communism serves as a focus for such things as anti-welfareism, anti-liberalism, anti-intellectualism, and anti-internationalism; and that organizational vision includes information-giving sessions, small group discussions, and large-scale political action

within both the Republican and Democratic parties. Furthermore, super-patriots' perception of the political spectrum was found to be considerably simplified, making liberalism, socialism and communism, as well as fascism, nearly unitary.

Professors Chester and Schmuck show how increased bureaucratization works to inhibit immediate entrepreneurial control of the environment, how an increased value on education and social skills tends to withdraw age-old prestige from the self-made man, how increased activity of the federal government results in a decrease of local, private control, how increased working class prosperity acts to narrow the visible socio-economic and prestige status gaps between the lower classes and the lower middle classes and how increased social welfare serves to challenge the assumption that all men must work to be rewarded and dignified. The recent prominence of minority group, liberal intellectuals in decision-making roles was noted in addition to an increasing awareness and concern for the nation's international role. Along with these system stresses created by changing social conditions, certain more immediate social-psychological supports such as extreme graciousness and friendliness during group discussions help to maintain personal attraction to the enterprise. Finally concerning super-patriot interpersonal styles, it was found that a variety of psycho-social motivations are rewarded through participation in the group. Personality differences range from an estranged retired man's longing for social contacts and evaluative support, to a frustrated Ph.D. candiate's desire for respect from others for his intellectuality. The authors also delineate certain psychodynamic defenses, including denial, projection, and rationalization, which are used frequently during discussion, especially when confrontations arise.

The correspondents plan a two-fold extension of their research on super-patriot activities. The first involves an investigation of the formal and informal linkages among a variety of American extremist groups and the more legitimate socio-political organizations. The second involves a more detailed analysis of the community backgrounds and psycho-social motivations of participants in such activities.

Additional studies on Social Movements:

"Political Extremism," Robert Mitchell, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley 4, California. (This study is based on secondary analysis of existing survey data and will test the hypothesis that political extremists, left and right, tend to hold extreme attitudes toward minorities.)

Research projects about which no further information was received:

"Categories of Far-Right Organization," George I. J. Dixon, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

"Radical Right among Students," Laurence Schiff, Department of Human Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

ACTION PROJECTS

This year a number of correspondents described action work in which they or their agencies were engaged. Unlike most of the material presented above, these projects were primarily *aimed at the reduction of intergroup tensions or in helping newcomers to adapt to unfamiliar situations. While somewhat varied in scope and functions, all reported action projects are listed under this single heading.*

"The Bridge Project: Queens College Department of Education," Helen F. Storen, Queens College, Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, New York.

Begun officially in February, 1961, this three-year project has two major objectives: to understand the problems and potentials of teaching children from "slum-ghetto" environments and to improve the Queens College program of preparation for teachers who will work with under-privileged children. The first goal involves setting up a demonstration project at a "special service" school with a population that is almost entirely Negro. A Bridge staff of three teachers, a coordinating teacher, and a research psychologist has randomly selected a group of 90 students, all from the seventh grade, whom they will teach and study for three years. Assuming that these children's potential for learning has been handicapped, the staff will investigate any deficiencies they may have in basic skills such as cognitive functioning, language use, and so on. Improvement in these skills and each child's ability to learn will be

measured by periodic tests and progress reports. In addition, each case will be studied separately and analyzed in a staff conference.

In order to improve teacher training methods, 50 college students have been selected to work in five "special-service" junior high schools. These students lead small "Bridge Groups"—whose object it is to help youngsters having difficulty in school subjects and skills. Although homework help and coaching are given, the emphasis is on developing activities that provide language and reading enrichment, that allow middle-class college students to learn to know children from "slum-ghettoes," and that allow them to experiment with ways of reaching and teaching such children. The final part of this "Field Experience Study" will be a "pre-" and "post-" testing of all students in the Secondary-Psychology course from which a sample will be drawn for intensive interviewing and systematic follow-up as graduates in their first year of teaching. Thus, the study will be more than " a comparative evaluation of the impact of a special leadership experience on a sample of students; it will enable faculty researchers to probe value patterns, learning difficulties, and professional potential of a large group of college students preparing to be teachers.

For further information concerning this study or special work by Queens College faculty members pursuing individual interests within the broad scope of the project, contact the correspondent or Leonard Kornberg, the Project Director, Queens College, Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, New York.

"Community Conflict and Its Resolution," Richard Franklin, Director, Community Development Institute, Southern Illinois, Carbondale, Illinois.

This paper was written by the correspondent in conjunction with Roland Warren and presented in July 1961 to the Community Leadership Training Laboratory at Bethel, Maine. After exploring some of the processes involved in creating community conflict, the authors discuss various factors and working principles which aid the resolution or prevention of such conflict. They point out, for example, that the identification and acceptance of mutually shared goals which are completely unrelated to the competitive goal frequently decrease the competition or threat of violence, while the reduction of frustration and threat in primary group situations helps to moderate tension and competitiveness between groups. Although stated in general terms, either of these and the other principles they discuss could be applied to specific intergroup conflicts, as well as to community issues.

"Community Dynamics Processes," Laureide and William Biddle, United Presbyterian Church, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York.

The aim of the practitioner in the two communities studied was to start a process of self-development by helping the people involved to solve their own problems. The first study in a town in the Southern Appalachians deals with developmental processes in a depressed and (until recently) isolated population. The second study concerns a relatively privileged urban population which was beset by problems brought on by industrialization and municipal expansion with all the attendant ills.

Community dynamics practitioners, a term devised by the researchers to describe a kind of work which neither pushes nor sets the goals to be reached, operate on certain assumptions. In brief, they believe that each person is valuable, unique and capable of much self-development which may be stimulated best within the context of group experiences. The role of practitioners varies with the exigencies of each situation. Sometimes it involves advising and participation while other circumstances may call for objectivity and criticism. Whatever the role, the spirit in which it is played should be one of understanding, trust, and, encouragement.

In both case studies, success of the community dynamics program was to be measured not by what *it* did, but by what citizens and missionaries or neighborhood councils accomplished. It was hoped that citizens would accept the responsibility to achieve the ends they thought worthwhile and that the missionaries and neighborhood councils would accept their own adaptation of a similar role—as encouragers of growth. The problem in each case was to move from despair and apathy to self-help. After a three year period of experimentation, both projects were judged successful.

Copies of this booklet may be obtained by writing the correspondent.

"A Community Program of Intergroup Activity for Youth," Frank Costin, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; and Felice Perlmutter, Youth Council of Champaign, Human Relations Commission, Champaign, Illinois.

This on-going three-year project was designed to test three hypotheses: (1) Teen-age individuals of different races, religions, and socio-economic levels will reduce their expressed social distance attitudes towards each other as a result of participating directly in group discussions and work projects carried out through the Youth Council. (2) The participants (representatives) in the Youth Council

Program will increase their ability to interact more freely, more effectively and with a greater degree of mutual acceptance during their meetings, their ability to take initiative and express ideas concerning their responsibilities and activities related to the Youth Council Program, and their concern with broader community problems in contrast to more usual teen-age concerns. (3) There will be a positive relationship between a representative's development in Youth Council discussions and the quality of the report he takes back to the youth organization he represents. (4) As a result of their experiences in the Youth Council, representatives will influence the social distance attitudes of the club members whom they represent on the Council.

A modification of the Bogardus Social Distance Scale, as developed by Triandis, was administered to 27 Youth Council representatives and 160 club members, who participated in the Youth Council Program, both before and after several months' participation in the program. All meetings involving Youth Council representatives were observed systematically according to Bales Interaction Method of Recording Observations and were transcribed for content analysis. As a control, an equal number of individuals who belonged to similar clubs, but who were not in the Youth Council Program, were also given pre- and post-distance scale tests. Finally, adult leaders of the clubs submitted reports evaluating various aspects of the program. These testing and observation procedures will be repeated during the next two years and will continue until 1954.

"Domestic Workers' Project," Stanley K. Bigman, 3302 Camalier Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Maryland.

The Washington Urban League, under the direction of the correspondent, is conducting a fact finding survey on the difficulties of domestic workers in securing work, grievances concerning employment, and complaints of employers. The current exploratory phase involves content analysis of want ads, group interviews with domestic workers (Negro) and with employers (some white, some Negro) and discussions with employment agency personnel. It is hoped that the results of this project will serve as the basis for subsequent research or a demonstration project.

"Douglass Student Migrant Education and Service Project," Dr. Richard M. Stephenson, Douglass College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Mrs. Emily Almon, Rutgers—The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Teams of two or three students are to be placed in six different projects in some six areas within the State of New Jersey in supervised work with migratory laborers. These pilot interns will serve in day care centers and mobile health care units, as well as aid community organization of recreational programs, act as interpreters for Spanish-speaking children, and the like. A study will be made of the feasibility of organizing a permanent summer program of student service for migrant labor. Community worker needs, community resources, funding, projects underway and contemplated, and federal, state and local resources will be studied. Finally, the service of the pilot interns will be appraised as a basis for future programs.

"Greater Houston's Action for Youth Project," Richard I. Evans, Department of Psychology, University of Houston, Houston 4, Texas.

Sponsored by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the University of Houston will organize and direct the three year Greater Houston Action for Youth Project. Although the central purpose of the project, currently in the planning stage, is the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, the "target area," according to the correspondent who is director of the project, will probably involve a double minority group: Negroes and Mexicans. During this planning stage, an advisory committee composed of civic leaders will be named and staff project members (mostly social scientists and social workers) will be chosen from various local institutions; in addition, prominent out-of-state professionals will be asked to join the staff. The main problems of the committee and project staff are to select the target area and to plan an intensive, massive action program which will coordinate and extend existing ones. A unique feature of the project is that an all-out effort will be made for community involvement in each aspect of the planning phase. This will be accomplished by public opinion surveys and interviews with individuals who are well-acquainted with the delinquency problem in Houston. Another distinctive characteristic is that mass media of communication will be used extensively to inform the public of the program's design and progress.

"Holyoke's Negro Families," Bulkeley Smith, Jr., Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

The basic notion in this research was that in a middle size city (17,284 white households and 148 non-white households) with no Negro problem from the white point of view and with a rapidly growing Negro community, future problems might be avoided by finding current areas of exacerbation and solving them before they became a source of

general concern. One hundred and seven Negro household heads were interviewed on facts and attitudes related to housing and employment. After analysis, the facts and conclusion were published and community support was obtained for the establishment of a human relations council to secure and upgrade employment for Negroes, improve the housing situation and provide a safety valve for both Negroes and whites who might have problems of an interracial nature. The council is currently coming out of embryo; as it progresses, more data will be gathered in order to assess its successes and failures.

The working title of the on-going research is "Holyoke Negro Employment and Housing Project;" the published report referred to is *Holyoke's Negro Families*, 1962, but the investigator does not state the publisher.

"Racial Integration in Young Men's Christian Associations," Harold C. Harlow, Jr., Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Since the war, the YMCA has made several efforts to resolve conflicts between concepts and practices in race relations. One such effort was the closing down of Negro branches by YMCAs as an expression of religious ideals and with the intent of integrating their Negro constituencies into formerly all-white facilities. On the basis of data gathered from five of the 15 branches which closed, this report describes the sequence of events from early catalytic incidents, the factors behind them and other contributing causes to the actual closing of the branches. Each branch is discussed in terms of the preparation it made for closing and integration, as well as the impact of the closing on the community. Throughout the study, special attention was paid to religious factors which affected the closing, including the churches, church participation of respondents and religious programs sponsored by the YMCA.

Apart from recommendations for further research and YMCA policy moves, the data supported several propositions discussed in Dean and Rosen's *A Manual of Intergroup Relations* (1955). These, he hopes, will provide guidelines for similar projects. They are: (1) Sustained interaction between majority and minority is essential if the lines of communication and understanding necessary for effective change are to be established. (2) Intergroup understanding is impeded by ignoring individual and group differences and treating all persons as if they were alike. (3) An effective intergroup relations program requires adequate minority representation among those who guide the organization, as well as participation and planning of the total policy-making body in intergroup relations problems before action is necessary. (4) A staff trained in intergroup relations is necessary to implement any programs involving a minority group. (5) Effective intergroup relations practices can be strengthened by mobilizing religious connections.

Editor's Note: Copies of further information about this booklet may be obtained through the Research and Planning Department, National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, 291 Broadway, New York 7, New York.

"A Study of Attitudes Toward Jews in Lower Bucks County, Pa.," Thomas E. Colgan, Executive Director, William Penn Center, Fallingston, Pennsylvania.

Lower Bucks County is an area which has experienced a recent (post World War II) mass migration of families from big city homes to new suburban developments. Many of these arrivals are Jewish. Since there were formerly few, if any, Jews in this locale, the William Penn Center and the Bucks County Conference on Community Relations sent teams of interviewers into the area to survey attitudes towards Jews among householders, employers, bankers, and realtors. The overall findings indicate that there is little active prejudice, although about one-third of the respondents have some form of reservation. This may be partially explained by the general tendency of respondents to overestimate the extent of prejudicial attitudes held by others so that their biases may be based on their belief in a community-wide prejudice which does not exist. The investigators recommend that a program of an educational nature, endorsed by non-Jewish leaders, would weaken this illusion.

Additional information on the results of this survey may be obtained by writing the correspondent or Dr. Richard Sterne, who was in charge of the study.

"A Study of Teacher-Parent Cooperation in a Special Service School," Donald Horton, Bank Street College of Education, Research Division, New York, New York.

When some teachers in a highly mixed (Negro, Puerto Rican, and white) special service school decided to dispense with the traditional report cards and give oral reports to the children's parents, they were confronted with the problem of persuading parents to come to the conferences. Of those parents who finally did cooperate, lack of education prevented their real communication with the teachers. Bank Street College researchers organized the

Teacher-Parent Interaction Study. Much more was involved than parent cooperation in attending conferences; the problem was how to get parents to support the school. In brief, the project examined systematically the socio-economic and cultural background of the parent population and the existing methods of communicating to that population.

Apart from the fact that most of the parents were poorly educated and impoverished, the key feature of the parent population was their tendency to feel alienated which was reinforced by the tendency of middle-class agents to reject them. By trying to view *all* forms of communication from the *parents'* viewpoint, the researchers were able to locate a number of forms which could be sufficiently offensive, humiliating, and/or embarrassing to the parent to alienate his support. Of the 27 routine forms sent to all parents, many were couched in highly technical and polysyllabic language and could readily have constituted a source of unintended humiliation. While no single type or instance of communication may prove damaging, taken together they have a cumulative effect on parents and teachers.

The immediate, practical results of experiments in communication based on these and other discoveries were so successful that the study will be repeated on a larger scale in another school having comparable parent population. The correspondent indicates that additional reports regarding other aspects of the project are to be made. For further information about this project, consult the correspondent or the Bank Street College.

"A Survey of the Resources for Education in Intergroup Relations at the State College of Pennsylvania," Florence Fox Paulmier, Department of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, 2834 Midvale Avenue, Philadelphia 29, Pennsylvania.

In the fall of 1962 the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction Human Relations Committee, issued a "Guide for Intergroup Education in Schools" to superintendents and presidents of state colleges. The introduction of this guide, specifying the inclusion of such education in the curricula of Pennsylvania public schools, raised the question of what implementation is needed in the state colleges to insure adequate preparation of teachers in this field. As a first step toward answering this question, the investigator is conducting a survey of existing programs. Questionnaires sent to selected professors and interviews with various college personnel will reveal to what degree education in intergroup relations is being developed, the methods used, resources in use or available for use, methods of evaluating the effectiveness of existing programs, gaps that currently exist and what help colleges would accept to implement the "Guide."

The correspondent indicates that a first draft of the findings should be available by August, 1963 and that a special article concerning the "Guide" appeared in the November, 1962 *Pennsylvania State Education Journal.*

"A Survey of Attitudes and Interests among Jewish Teen-agers," Joel M. Carp, East Flatbush-Rugby YM-YWHA, 555 Remsen Avenue, Brooklyn 36, New York.

In order to account for and correct a recent drop in attendance, the staff of the Y conducted a survey covering the program interests of the teen-age members, their image of the agency and staff, their attitudes toward Jewishness and towards life in general. The material on the last two areas is of general importance. For example, Hanukkah was given a rating equal to Yom Kippur and greater than that given to Rosh Hashanah or Pesach. The principal investigator suggests that the Jewish desire for a festival at Christmas time has become more apparent over the years and accounts for this ranking despite the facts that over half the total population of East Flatbush is Jewish, that only half of the sample have non-Jewish friends and that only one-third ever dated a non-Jew. This seeming contradiction also underlies the results of the questions concerning social attitudes. At first glance, the raw statistics indicate "a healthy reponse." Yet on closer examination, they reveal a drive on the part of the respondents for "correct," socially acceptable answers. Due to the structure of the questions, there was much tripping up of respondents on this striving for the right answer. What emerges is an almost defensive desire to be democratic toward and tolerant of other minority groups.

In view of these and other findings, the principal investigator and his staff decided to conduct additional surveys which would further explore Jewishness in teen-agers, the anxiety which hangs over them and their social attitudes. The hypotheses to be tested are: First, the lower the social class, the lower the anxiety and the lower the score on the social attitude questions. Second, the higher the rate of Jewish observance, the lower the anxiety and the higher the social attitude score. Third, the higher the rate of anxiety, the lower the social attitude score. The sample consists of male and female Jewish adolescents of junior and senior high school age. The correspondent expects research on the second phase to be completed in the spring of 1963.

A detailed discussion of the findings of the first part is available in: *Conference Papers,* Annual Conference of the National Association of Jewish Center Workers, 1962, New York.

"Tools of Desegregation," Ruth Landes, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Claremont Graduate School, 19 West 12th Street, Claremont, California.

This paper, prepared for the AANS Symposium on Inter-disciplinary Approach to Methods of Supplementing Desegregation (December 1960), discusses a project called "Cultural Factors in Teacher Education," which was initiated in 1959 by the Teacher Education Division of the Claremont Graduate School. The main purpose of the project is to prepare educators to teach in an integrated situation. Toward this end, seminars and field studies emphasize understanding the cultural background of the minority groups in question, as well as their own. With this special background, they are in a better position to promote understanding between minority and dominant groups, as well as to promote educational goals which might otherwise be unattainable. On the whole, the project has been most effective and it is hoped that training teachers in this way will become a formal requirement, especially in instances of multi-cultural integration.

"Wesley Foundation Action Project: Final Report," May 25, 1962, sent by Joseph Andrews, Wesley Foundation, Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana.

After studying *The American Dilemma,* the Executive Council of the Wesley Foundation decided that an Action Council should be appointed to see what constructive things could be done by the organization to help solve some of the current problems uncovered by their Winter Quarter programs. In early March, the Foundation sent a letter supporting the Student Senate on the action they had taken on non-discriminatory practices on and around campus; gave the Action Project Committee approval to begin an off-campus survey among all Methodist, potential householders and approved the two questionnaire forms to be used toward this end. By May the Committee had found a total of 14 householders who would rent to Negro students (five of these without any qualification) and 15 who would house international students or teachers or both.

Further information regarding this project may be obtained by writing to the Foundation or to Joseph Andrews.

Additional Action Projects:

"Chicago Value Sharing Project," W. Ray Rucker, Dean, School of Education, East Texas State College, Commerce, Texas. (In its fourth year, this six year project is concerned with the child rearing practices and education for optimum human development and dignity. A 95 per cent Negro district was selected from one of the 22 districts in the Chicago system, and the Lasswell-Arnspiger value framework was used as a departure. The correspondent indicates that the results are not available for publication at this time.)

"Elementary School Conditions," Thomas B. Clayton, School of Education, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York. (A survey conducted by the School of Education regarding elementary schools in a culturally deprived area, following up the survey and recommendations of a junior high school study. Dr. Clarence Hunnicutt is in charge.)

"Housing for Minority Groups and Foreign Students," Edith Sherman, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver 10, Colorado. (The student "Y" group at Denver University investigated housing conditions for minority and foreign students attending the university. They sampled all listed housing with the university office. Findings were made available to the administration and the Board of Trustees, resulting in a new policy statement.)

"Quality Education for Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City," Bert Phillips, Director, Urban League of Greater New York, 204 West 136th Street, on a study to bring up to date the P.E.A. study in quality of education for Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City.)

"School Dropouts in Chicago," Eliezer Krumbein, Department of Education, Northwestern University, 1818 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. (This action project was designed to solve school dropout problems in the Lawndale Area of Chicago by providing trained student tutors and group leaders in the YMCA area. Although this project is still in progress, a preliminary report was made in *Time,* August 2, 1962.)

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